U.S. Amphi. Biog. Hist. R.

Reid, Whitelaw

MR. WHITELAW REID IN FRANCE

1889—1892

3 1761 09372889 7

THE

Farewell Dinner to the United States Minister

PARIS, MARCH 24, 1892

PRINTED AT THE REQUEST OF RESIDENT AMERICANS

Paris
BRENTANO'S
17 AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA

MR. WHITELAW REID IN FRANCE

1889—1892

THE

Farewell Dinner to the United States Minister

PARIS, MARCH 24, 1892

PRINTED AT THE REQUEST OF RESIDENT AMERICANS

2459
29/6/94

Paris
BRENTANO'S
17 AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA

Oxford
HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

Farewell to Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

PARIS, MARCH 24, 1892.

The Preliminary Meeting.

Meeting of Americans in Paris.

On Washington's birthday, 1892, a meeting of Americans in Paris was convened at the banking-house of Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., when it was decided to offer a farewell banquet to the retiring United States Minister, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid. The following Executive Committee was appointed to carry out the wishes of the meeting :—

Executive Committee.

Mr. John H. Harjes, *Chairman.*
General Meredith Read, *Vice-Chairman.*
Mr. William Seligman, *Treasurer.*
Mr. Henry Haynie, *Secretary.*
Consul-General Adam E. King.
Colonel Wickham Hoffman.
Dr. Thomas W. Evans.
Mr. A. van Bergen.
Mr. John Munroe.
Mr. J. F. Loubat.

The General Committee.

Members of the General Committee.

The Executive Committee nominated the following General Committee :—

MR. WILLIAM ASTOR.
MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
MR. WILLIAM COLEMAN BURNS.
MR. HENRY CACHARD.
MR. CHARLES J. CLINCH.
MR. R. W. CORBIN.
PROF. JAMES M. CRAFTS.
DR. G. C. DABOLL.
MR. W. P. W. DANA.
DR. DELANO FITZGERALD.
MR. F. B. FORBES.
MR. S. J. GORMAN.
MR. W. S. GURNEE, JR.
MR. F. GRAND D'HAUTEVILLE.
MR. ALEXANDER HARRISON.
VICE-CONS.-GEN. R. M. HOOPER.
MR. WM. E. INGERSOLL.
MR. J. C. KANE.
MR. WILLIAM KIEFER.
MR. ANDREW D. LILLIE.
MR. E. LUCKEMEYER.
MR. CHARLES M. MOORE.
MR. HENRY MOSLER.
MR. CHARLES PAYSON.
MR. P. RHINELANDER.
EX-SENATOR J. HAMPDEN ROBB.
MR. EUGENE WINTHROP.
MR. GEORGE ST. AMANT.
MR. F. W. SHARON.
MR. J. R. D. SHEPARD.
MR. W. H. STEWART.
MR. JAMES A. TABER.
COL. STUART TAYLOR.
MR. G. W. THORNE.
REV. DR. E. G. THURBER.
MR. EDWARD TUCK.
MR. ROBERT A. TURNER.
MR. CLARENCE WARDEN.
DR. E. WARREN-BEY.
GEN. E. F. WINSLOW.

The Banquet Hall.

Preparations for the dinner.

On Thursday evening, March 24, 1892, the banquet occurred in the magnificent Salle des Fêtes of the Hôtel Continental, which was handsomely decorated with French and American flags, and with numerous plants and flowers. The music was furnished by the celebrated band of the Republican Guard, which the Government had very kindly permitted to be present.

The Menu.

Menu of the banquet.

The *menu* was as follows :—

POTAGES.

Crème d'Ecrevisses.
Consommé Pierre le Grand.

HORS D'ŒUVRES VARIÉS.

RELEVÉS.

Saumon de la Loire à la Chambord.
Turbot de Dieppe à la Nantua.

ENTRÉES.

Cuissot de Chevreuil grand Veneur.
Suprême d'Agneau aux pointes d'Asperges.
Spoom au Champagne.

RÔTIS.

Chapons du Mans truffés sauce Périgueux.
Aspics de foies gras en Chaudfroid.
Salade de Romaines.

ENTREMETS.

Haricots verts nouveaux maître d'hôtel.
Petits pois au sucre.
Bombe viviane glacée.
Gâteau mousseline au rhum.

DESSERT.

VINS.

Dry Sherry. Haut Sauterne. Médoc en carafe.
Château Léoville Lascazes. Clos Vougeot, 1884.
Champagne frappé. Pommery Greno sec.

The Hosts and the Guests.

Table of honour.

At a little after eight o'clock about two hundred and eighty gentlemen took their seats. At the table of honour were Mr. John H. Harjes, who presided, with the guest of the evening, Mr. Reid, on his right, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot, on his left. M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, was at the right of Mr. Reid. The other guests at this table included Senators Simon, Tirard, Spuller, and Richard Waddington; General Brugère, chief of the Military Household of the President of the Republic; M. Poubelle, Prefect of the Seine; M. Lozé, Prefect of Police; General Adam E. King, Consul-General of the United States; Mr. Henry Vignaud, First Secretary, and Mr. Augustus Jay, Second Secretary, of the United States Legation; General Meredith Read, Ex-Minister to Greece; Colonel Wickham Hoffman, Ex-Minister to Denmark; Colonel Stuart Taylor, of San Francisco; Mr. Henry Haynie, of the *Chicago Herald* Professor Crafts, Colonel Lichtenstein, of the French Army; M. Desmons, Deputy; M. Félix Faure, Deputy; M. Michau, Deputy; Colonel Bailly-Blanchard, M. Jules Siegfried, Deputy and ex-Mayor of Havre; Count de Montsaulnin, Deputy; the Marquis de Bassano; the Hon. Alan Herbert, M.D.; and the Marquis de Lasteyrie and the Count d'Assailly, great-grandsons of Lafayette.

Other hosts and guests.

Among the gentlemen at the other tables were the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Thurber, of the American Church, Paris; Mr. A. van Bergen, Paris; Mr. J. F. Loubat, Paris; Mr. John Munroe, the banker, Paris; Mr. William Seligman, the banker, Paris; Dr. Thomas W. Evans, Paris; Vice-Consul-General Robert M. Hooper, Lieut. Ward, U. S. N., Naval Attaché, and Captain Borup, U. S. A., Military Attaché to the United States Legation; Mr. Augustus Biesel, Attaché to the United States Legation; Mr. Robert A. Turner, Mr. William Coleman Burns, General Henri Moser, Mr. Frederick W. Sharon, of California; Mr. Morgan Hill, of California; Mr. John W. Mackay, jun.; Mr. J. C. Kane, Major J. C. Post, Military Attaché of the U. S. Legation, London; General E. F. Winslow, New York; Mr. James A. Taber, Paris;

List of hosts and guests, continued.

Mr. Henry Mosler, the artist, Paris; Mr. Frank Marshall White, of the *New York Sun*; Mr. Louis Herbert Moore, of the New York United Press; Mr. Campbell Clarke, Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*; Dr Alexander Robin, Ex-Senator Hampden Robb, New York; Mr. D. Ridgway Knight, the artist; Mr. Wentworth Huyshe, Editor of *The Galignani Messenger*, Paris; Mr. J. Goldscheider, Gen. H. C. Young, Paris; Mr. Auffm Ordt, Paris; Mr. A. A. Hutchinson, Pittsburg; M. Georges Lamaille, General Secretary of the Paris Merchants' Committee of the Chicago Exhibition; Mr. T. Y. Kelley, Mr. C. H. Peddar, Mr. Lee Ross, Mr. E. R. Pratt, Dr. A. R. Wright, Dr. G. C. Daboll, Paris; Mr. J. L. Ferrière, of the *New York Herald*, Paris; Mr. Edward Bell, New York; Mr. George Kessler, New York; Mr. J. H. Roseyro, of Dalziel's News Agency; Mr. William Kiefer, Paris; Mr. Alexander Weill, Mr. C. F. Williams, Dr. Faure Miller, Paris; Dr. George J. Bull, Paris; Mr. H. S. Bisbing, the artist, Paris; Mr. George St. Amant, Paris; Mr. William Twombley, Paris; M. Lhote, of the Agence Havas; Mr. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. John H. Harjes, jun., Paris; Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Paris; Mr. F. Mastanelli, of the Anglo-American Bank, Paris; Mr. J. B. Latham, of Reuter's News Agency; Mr. Charles Josselyn, Major Huntington, Chicago; M. Chauviteau, Dr. John Chapman, Editor of the *Westminster Review*; Mr. R. H. Graeffe, Count de Sibourg, Mr. Anthony van Bergen, Paris; Mr. William H. Taber, Paris; Mr. O. Siegel, Paris; Mr. Herold, Col. A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; Mr. W. P. W. Dana, the artist, Paris; Mr. R. W. Corbin, Dr. A. S. Clarke, Paris; Mr. Edward Tuck, New York; M. Léo Montaigut, of the Central News Agency, London; Dr. Boyland, M. Auguste Caubert, Paris; M. Léon Caubert, of the Ministry of Finance, Paris; M. Jules Caubert, of the Ministry of Finance; Mr. Cornelius Roosevelt, Count Jean de Kergorlay, Paris; Mr. Andrew D. Lillie, Paris; Dr. Eugene Dupuy, Paris; Mr. H. C. Hall, Counsel of the United States Legation, Paris; M. Damours, M. de Vilmorin, Baron de la Grange, Count Ludovic de la Forest Divonne, Mr. Delancey Ward, Mr. F. A. Bridgman, the artist, Paris; Mr. F. B. Forbes, Paris; Mr. John N. Neels, Mr. E. Cuénod,

List of hosts and guests, continued.

Mr. Alexander Harrison, the artist, Paris; Dr. A. R. Wright, Mr. S. D. Jonge, Mr. William H. Stewart, jun., Mr. Julius L. Stewart, the artist, Paris; Mr. W. G. Warden, Mr. W. G. Warden, jun., Mr. John Ahsbahs, Mr. George H. Morgan, Mr. Francis Goodridge, Mr. Augustus von Hemert, Mr. Richard S. Waring, Dr. W. H. Barrett, M. Simon Lazard, the banker, Paris; Mr. D. Cahn, Dr. J. J. Ryan, Mr. G. Henry Crandall, Mr. Alfred Scheitlan, Mr. Edward B. Cachard, Paris; Mr. Henry Cachard, Paris representative of Messrs. Coudert Brothers; Mr. Rutgers Le Roy, Mr. W. T. Dannat, the artist, Paris; Mr. George Jay Rapelje, Mr. Frank Lincoln, the reader; Mr. Charles R. Penniman, Paris; Mr. Oscar F. Eissemann, Mr. A. Azema, Mr. Charles F. Green, Mr. Lloyd Millner, Dr. George E. D. Ryan, Mr. Ralph Dewey, Mr. Charles Ray, Mr. J. H. Hobson, Manager of the Anglo-American Bank, Paris; Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. Lucian P. Valois, Mr. H. F. Leddy, Mr. Robert B. Radcliffe, Mr. Laurence McCormick; Mr. George E. Vail, of the *New York Herald*, Paris; Mr. Henry Tepé; Mr. A. Stanhope, of the *New York Herald*, Paris; Dr. John Rust, Mr. Theodore M. Vail, Paris; Mr. Charles Binda, Paris; Mr. Henry Drake, Paris; Mr. E. F. Drake, Paris; Mr. O. D. Lombard, Mr. Charles P. Williams, United States Consul at Rouen; Mr. A. Salmon, Paris; Mr. Charles M. Moore, Mr. A. A. Anderson, President of the American Artists' Association, Paris; Mr. Isaac MacCrum, Mr. George R. Ostheimer, Paris; Mr. John W. Alexander, Dr. J. D. MacGavin, Paris; Mr. John H. Spaulding, Mr. Watts Gardner, Mr. W. Worthington, Mr. L. P. Tweyffort, Mr. F. Fay, Mr. R. A. Kipling, Mr. John Hoff, Mr. Albert Elkan, Mr J. Lindauer, Mr. Stuart O. Henry, Mr. A. Warée, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Robert L. Barrett, Mr. Frederick L. Phillips, Mr. E. J. Newell, Mr. E. E. S. Eagle, Mr. Mauritz Eisner, Mr. David H. King, jun., New York; Mr. Marcel Delmas, Mr. Alexander Biddle, Philadelphia; Mr. John R. Fell, Philadelphia; Mr. Edward D. Adams, Mr. Max Hellman, Mr. Stephen Moriarty, Mr. Alphonse Bernhard, Paris; Dr. Melville Wasserman, Mr. G. Le Normand de la Fosse, Mr. Pierre Monteath, Mr. Frederick Bellman, Dr. Isaac L. Kip, New York; Mr. W. T. Moore,

Paris; Mr. R. P. Fox, of the *New York Herald*, Paris; Rev. W. W. Newell, Paris; Mr. H. T. Dorric, Mr. George Magrath, the pianist; Mr. Oliver E. Bodington, Paris; Mr. W. A. Marston, Paris; Mr. Christian Börs, formerly Swedish Consul-General at New York; Mr. Walter Neef, London and European Manager of the New York Associated Press; Mr. Theodore Stanton, Paris, Resident Commissioner of the Chicago Exhibition; Mr. N. Fishet, Mr. L. N. Wood, Mr. David King, Boston; Dr. John W. Crane, Paris; Mr. S. Santos Suarez, Mr. W. H. Howard, California; Mr. Robert Crawford, of the London *Daily News*; Mr. W. O. Partridge, the sculptor, Paris; Mr. Charles Clarke, St. Louis; Mr. W. L. Stow, New York; Mr. A. E. Clarke, Washington; Mr. T. L. W. Ginger, of the *Galignani Messenger*; Mr. Henry Sands, New York; Mr. David Gideon, Mr. John Kelley, Mr. Edward Henry; Mr. Fred. T. Martin, of Albany, New York; Mr. R. H. Meade, Mr. J. T. Pultz, Mr. Charles Payson, Ex-Assistant Secretary of State, Washington; Colonel Townsend Connolly, Mr. George Glanville, London; Dr. E. A. Crane, editor of the *American Register*; Mr. G. R. Keen, &c.

List of hosts and guests, continued.

President Harrison's Health.

Mr. John H. Harjes opened the toasts of the evening as follows:—

Health of the President of the United States.

'I am sure you will all join me most heartily in doing honour to the chief of our country, and drink with me to the health of the President of the United States.'

The band played 'Hail, Columbia,' while everybody stood, the national air being applauded several times before the guests took their seats again.

President Carnot's Health.

When the music had ceased, Mr. Harjes again rose and said:—

Health of the President of France.

'Messieurs,

'Dans cette réunion pleine de sympathie je suis heureux de l'honneur qui m'est offert de saluer, en lui exprimant notre

haute considération, l'honorable chef de cette nation dont nous apprécions si sincèrement la cordiale hospitalité. Cette hospitalité nous est d'autant plus agréable et plus chère que nous avons, en ce moment, l'honneur d'être entourés d'une foule d'hommes éminents, qui, par leur mérite incontestable, ont atteint aux sommités diplomatiques et gouvernementales ou occupent une place brillamment marquée parmi les célébrités littéraires et scientifiques.

'Leur présence parmi nous est un témoignage de leurs sentiments sympathiques envers notre pays et envers l'hôte, si universellement estimé, que nous honorons ce soir.

'Je vous invite donc, messieurs, à vous joindre à moi en buvant à *la santé du Président de la République Française.*'

[Translation.]

Translation of the toast to M. Carnot.

'Gentlemen,

'It is a pleasure as well as an honour to me, at this our social gathering, to express our high regard for the honourable chief of the nation whose friendly hospitality we enjoy; and it is all the more agreeable, surrounded and honoured as we are by so many of its eminent men, representative members of its Government, and others, distinguished for their statesmanship as well as high literary and scientific attainments, whose presence and friendly feelings towards our country and our esteemed guest of the evening we so much appreciate.

'I invite you to drink with me to *the Health of the President of the French Republic.*'

The band now played the 'Marseillaise,' the guests standing and cheering at the close.

Toasting Minister Reid.

Mr. Harjes's address.

After the music, Mr. Harjes continued as follows:—

'As the object of this evening's social gathering, one and all of us have come to do honour and wish God-speed to our much-esteemed Minister, the Honourable Whitelaw Reid.

'Coming among us about three years ago, honoured and

respected in his past career, we, his fellow-countrymen, have watched with pride and pleasure the position he has so justly attained during his sojourn in this great and beautiful City;—how by the force and purity of his character, without fear and above reproach, and aided by his learning, his courtesy, his hospitality and his dignity, he has been able not only to secure and to maintain the unlimited confidence and satisfaction of his own Government, but also to win the sympathy and respect of the one he came accredited to.

Distinguished French guests.

'The presence here to-night of the Minister of War, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Commerce, and the other eminent as well as representative men of this great nation, affords a striking proof of the sympathies and friendships which our Minister has elicited during his diplomatic residence here. These distinguished men thus accentuate the heartfelt wishes, Mr. Minister, of your fellow-countrymen who have come to-night to do honour to you as a diplomatist, as a man,—as a friend. (Applause.)

Mr. Reid and the French and Americans in Paris.

'Since you have been among us, your hand of fellowship has always been stretched out to our people without distinction of party, whether they came from the North or the South, from the East or the West; it was enough for you to know that they were Americans. No wonder that the heart of everyone, whose duty or pleasure it was to come in contact with you, has gone towards you, in sincere regard, in kindred feeling of goodwill and friendly sympathy. The amenity, which has distinguished your intercourse with your fellow-countrymen, has been no less conspicuous than the relations which you have maintained with the Government and people of France. You came here to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and no man has ever occupied the post of United States Minister at Paris, who has been more successful in cementing the ties of good feeling and affectionate regard between the two nations.

Commercial Convention.

Extradition Treaty.

'The best evidence of your success, as is stated in the formal Address about to be presented to you, is the completion of the Commercial Convention, and also of the important Extradition Treaty. It has furthermore been your happy fortune to close successfully, after many years of unremitting

Decree against American pork.

labour on the part of your predecessors and yourself, a practical question, which concerns one of the greatest sources of prosperity of our country. (Applause.)

'In wishing you on the eve of your departure an affectionate farewell, permit me to add, that, in returning to your home, we hope that on your onward march of usefulness, our country may entrust you with new honours—further distinctions, which I assure you, your friends on this side will watch with keen interest and sincere sympathy.'

'The Star-Spangled Banner' was given by the band, the musicians being heartily cheered at the end.

The Engrossed Address.

General King reads the engrossed address.

Mr. HARJES then requested Consul-General King to read the Address. This document, beautifully engrossed upon parchment, and signed by a score or more of the leading American residents of Paris, runs as follows :—

'To His Excellency the Honourable Whitelaw Reid, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Paris.

'Sir,—We, the undersigned, your fellow-citizens, desire to mark our warm appreciation of the able, dignified, and successful manner in which you have fulfilled the duties of your high office during the last three years. At the very commencement of your diplomatic functions you were confronted by innumerable and intricate questions arising out of the opening of the French Exposition of 1889, which, as well as the constant calls upon your time and patience, were successfully met by the judgment, foresight, and courtesy which have invariably distinguished your official career. We have not forgotten, moreover, that you secured from France the first official acceptance by any nation of our Government's invitation to the World's Columbian Exposition.

Paris Exposition.

Chicago World's Fair.

'The intimate personal relations which you cultivated and maintained with the different members of the Government, and the esteem and respect in which you are held in France, have largely contributed to the substantial completion (as

announced by the French Press and officials) of a new Extradition Treaty more than doubling the number of extraditable crimes, and of a Commercial Convention providing reciprocity for certain articles in return for the free admission of hides, sugar, and coffee. Your fruitful labours for copyright, and for the repeal of the duty on works of art, have likewise earned you the applause of your countrymen; and, as a crowning act of your career, the long negotiations for the removal of the prohibition of American pork—a question of the first importance to the United States—after unceasing efforts, extending over eleven years, have been triumphantly closed through the vigour, tact, and wisdom of your exertions. The thoughtful courtesies you have extended not only to those resident in the capital but to Americans passing through Paris, as well as to the members of the Government and people of France—in which you have been so effectively aided by your accomplished wife—have strengthened and confirmed the reputation of our country for kindly hospitality.

Extradition Treaty.

Commercial Convention.

Copyright.

Duty on works of art.

American pork.

'In fact, it can be truthfully said that no American Minister has more faithfully and admirably administered his trust than yourself. In view, therefore, of the universal appreciation of your character and services, we have ventured to tender you this farewell banquet, and we beg to express the hope that, in returning to your native land with the added experience of well-spent years abroad, you will find new fields of usefulness, the increasing regard of your countrymen, and the enjoyment of every happiness.' (Great applause.)

Mr. Whitelaw Reid's Speech.

Mr. Reid, who on rising was received with three cheers, with one added for Mrs. Reid, said, amidst repeated applause:—

Reply of the Minister.

'This too generous praise, and this whole imposing demonstration of good-will and kindly appreciation, command my most grateful thanks. And yet it brings with it a certain species of discontent. I only wish I could persuade myself that I have done enough to deserve your high opinion. Evidently, it is quite time for me to go. If I stayed, you

might find me out, and might bring down your flattering personal valuation even below my own more modest and more accurate estimate. The pleasure given by this greeting is greatly enhanced by the fact that it originates with my own countrymen. In like manner, the regret caused by this parting is greatly diminished by the reflection that most of us are likely to meet again—early, I hope, and often—in the best and fairest land the sun shines on, because it is our own. (Great applause.)

Results of Mr. Reid's mission.

'As you have hinted, Mr. Chairman, the office I have held here has not proved a sinecure. With the Paris Exposition at the beginning, and the Chicago Exposition at the end; with the McKinley Bill and the New French Tariff; with copyright and the duty on works of art; with pork, reciprocity, and extradition; with the increasing intercourse between the two countries, and especially with the throngs of our people constantly visiting Paris, there has not been much leisure. The President and Mr. Blaine, in proposing the post, were kind enough to say that, after over a quarter of a century's hard work in Washington and New York, it would be good for me to take a vacation. I have been here three years, and am going back to New York now to get that vacation. There is the true secret of my return. I am going home, not to seek office, but to resign office. I have been told that the resignation of such a post is unusual, and might even be construed as uncomplimentary. None of you, I am sure, will so construe it. Certainly, I should be the most unappreciative and the most ungrateful of men if I had not enjoyed my official residence here. There has been everything to make it delightful and interesting, and nothing disagreeable to cloud the Parisian souvenirs which I shall cherish while life lasts. The possibilities of courtesy and goodwill have been exhausted in the treatment given me, from the moment of my arrival, by the French Government, by the City of Paris (which early made me its guest at the Hôtel de Ville), by the people, and by the Paris Press—French, English, and American—for whose unvarying and considerate kindness I beg to tender now my best thanks. As for the great American colony of Paris, the greatest we have in any foreign city, and for

Why he resigned.

Courtesy and goodwill shown him.

American colony of Paris.

the crowds of Americans constantly here for brief visits, what can I say? Never could reception have been more cordial, or hospitality more generous, or support more steady. I do not know who will be my successor, but I am sure he will be worthy of the post; and I can wish him at the outset no greater happiness than that you may treat him as you have always treated me. One might think that such a colony would be liable to dissensions which might sometimes make the position of the Minister embarrassing. If so, I have not been able, in three years, to find it out. There has not been a ripple that has come to the Legation; and my own relations with the colony, with the whole colony, from the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Arc de Triomphe to the Latin Quarter and the Boulevard Montparnasse, have been all along just what you see them to-night. I rejoice that these relations, like this banquet, have been without distinctions of party. My own politics have never been quite kept secret, but they have been kept for use at home. We are all of one party here, for we are all Americans; all in favour of our country, whichever party governs it, against the world.

'You have been good enough to refer in very flattering terms to some things that have occupied the Legation during the past three years. If there has been any success, it is largely due to the clear, positive, and persistent policy of your Home Administration, and to the generous support and confidence it has given its representative. We must equally acknowledge the courteous and fair-minded manner in which we have been met by the French authorities, and their sincere desire to promote international friendship by practising international justice. Both nations are quite likely, in matters of business, to look after their own interests; but it is much that this should always be done in a broad spirit of right, and even of liberality. Nor must I fail to add that whatever has gone well in our work has also been largely due to the faithful and most intelligent support I have uniformly received from the Secretaries, Mr. Vignaud and Mr. Jay; from the Attachés, Captain Borup and Lieutenant Ward; from Mr. Hall, the Counsel, and from the whole staff of the Legation. I believe not an action of theirs has ever needed to be reversed, and,

The Administration.

French official world.

Legation staff.

to give but a single and slight example, even during the period of greatest strictness on the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, not a single passport, out of the thousands issued, has ever involved us in trouble. My friends, the Civil Service Reformers at home, have not always considered me a very zealous supporter of their doctrine, but if they have any better practice in non-partisan Civil Service Reform than that shown at the Paris Legation, we shall all be glad of the progress they have made. (Loud applause.)

Franco-American amity.

'There is one consideration which, at the close of my official work, gives me peculiar pleasure. If not always successful in getting from the French Government quite all I wanted, there is the greatest satisfaction in knowing that protracted negotiations on material interests, keenly affecting large classes, and dividing parties, have been conducted and ended without the slightest shade of injury to the cordial relations which have existed between the two nations for more than a century, and which, I sincerely trust, are to last for ever. May we not believe, indeed, that these relations have grown more intimate and more mutually advantageous? And may we not, in fact, hope that next year they are to receive a great development?

France and the Chicago Exhibition.

Everything tends to show that France is coming to Chicago—as France should come—on the front line, and with all her banners flying. In the stirring language of her Government, when proposing a liberal appropriation for the Exposition, "France owes it to herself to carry, wherever the progress of civilisation asserts itself, the shining proofs of the activity and genius of her children. She occupies such a position that her presence is necessary wherever the first rank is in dispute." As I see here the grandchildren of Lafayette and Rochambeau, and find gathered about your table the representatives of what is to-day highest in French Executive and Parliamentary authority, in Diplomacy, in War, in Commerce, in Fine Arts, in Oratory, Legislation, and Letters, I seem to see the approach of a time when we shall know each other still better, and esteem each other still higher; a time when the two great Governments, bearing forward the torch of liberty which the great-grandfathers of these men helped to light in America, and which, flashing back

across the Atlantic, revealed to us your own emancipation, shall lead not merely the civilisation of two continents, but the development of ordered liberty and the progress of humanity throughout the world. (Applause.)

The French Republic.

'My last word is to repeat, in behalf of our Government and of all our people, absolutely without distinction of parties and without exception, their earnest desire for France, that the Republic she has chosen and so long maintained may endure throughout the generations of men, and that it may ever bring to her what it has brought to us—stability, prosperity, order, and peace.' (Long continued applause.)

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, after his speech in English, delivered the following remarks in French :—

Mr. Reid's French peroration.

'Messieurs,

'Je ne puis terminer sans dire combien je suis touché du témoignage de sympathie que le Gouvernement Français et les Français me donnent par votre présence ici ce soir. Je vous remercie pour le gracieux accueil que vous m'avez toujours fait et que j'ai toujours reçu chez les Français. J'ai trouvé à Paris tant d'amis que je m'y suis constamment cru chez moi, et en voyant partout vos trois couleurs, j'ai pu facilement croire que je voyais le drapeau de mon propre pays. (Applaudissements.)

'Il n'est pas facile de renoncer à la fois à tant de bienveillance et à tous les séduisants attraits de votre magnifique pays. Je veux absolument retourner à New York et je voudrais ne pas quitter Paris.

'Les Français ont un tout petit défaut dont ils devraient se corriger : vous ne voyagez pas assez. Rendez-nous les visites que nous aimons tant à vous faire ; rendez-nous-les fréquemment et bientôt, surtout en 1893. Venez voir ce pays dont vos ancêtres ont aidé à assurer la possession aux nôtres ; venez jouir du fruit de votre œuvre.

'Je vous propose un toast. Je bois à ce beau Paris qui est la seconde patrie des Américains ; je bois à la France, notre ancienne et fidèle amie ; à la République Française, notre sœur ; au Président de la République, que le monde

entier respecte; au Président de la Chambre des Députés, à tous les Français qui nous font l'honneur de s'asseoir parmi nous ce soir, et, enfin, à Son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires-Etrangères, mon antagoniste résolu dans beaucoup de questions soulevées entre nos deux pays, mais toujours mon ami sincère et bienveillant.' (Vifs applaudissements.)

[Translation.]

Translation of Mr. Reid's French speech.

'Gentlemen,

'I cannot sit down without saying how much I am touched by the proof of sympathy that the French Government and the French nation give me by your presence here this evening. I thank you for the gracious welcome you have always given me and which I have always received from all Frenchmen. I have found so many friends in Paris that I have constantly thought myself at home in this city; and, seeing your tricoloured ensign everywhere, I could almost believe that I was looking at the flag of my own country. (Applause.)

'It is not easy to abandon so much kindness, and, at the same time, to forsake the seductive attractions of your magnificent country. I absolutely want to return to New York, and I should like not to leave Paris.

'The French have one little fault which they should correct: you do not travel enough! Return us the visits we are so fond of paying you; return them frequently, and soon, especially in 1893. Come and see the country of which your ancestors helped assure the possession to ours! Come and enjoy the fruit of your labour!

'I give you a toast: I drink to this lovely Paris, which is the second fatherland of Americans; I drink to France, our ancient and faithful friend; to the French Republic, our sister; to the President of the Republic, whom all the world respects; to the President of the Chamber of Deputies; to all the Frenchmen who do us the honour to be with us this evening; and, finally, to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, my resolute antagonist in many questions raised between our two countries, but ever my sincere and cordial friend.' (Applause.)

General Meredith Read's Remarks.

Vice-Chairman's toasts.

General Meredith Read, who, as Vice-Chairman of the banquet, had charge of the toasts offered to the distinguished French guests, was peculiarly felicitous in his allusions in French to the various celebrated men present. He said:

Mr. Harjes.

'Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, and Gentlemen: Before taking up the flattering duties which you have assigned to me, I must be permitted on behalf of this assembly to tender to Mr. Harjes our thanks for his courtesy, his untiring energy, and his administrative ability, to which we are in a great measure indebted for the success of this memorable occasion.

'We have followed with delighted approval the sincere and eloquent tributes which our chairman, Mr. Harjes, and the gallant soldier, General King, have paid to our honoured guest, the Minister of the United States.

Mr. Reid.

'We have listened also with absorbing interest to the heartfelt and grateful reply of Mr. Whitelaw Reid. I should do injustice to my feelings, Mr. Minister, if I did not in a few words express to you my personally sincere appreciation of your character as a man and as a statesman, and of the eminent services which you have rendered to your country in the high position which, unfortunately for us, you are about to relinquish. This spontaneous gathering of our countrymen, and the presence of these distinguished representatives of France, as our President has remarked, are the best evidences of the entire success of your mission, and we both hope and believe that you stand upon the threshold of new honours and great responsibilities. (Applause.)

'And here, gentlemen, I may be allowed to use the French language in referring to the French guests who honour us with their presence to-night.'

The Vice-Chairman's French Toasts.

M. Ribot.

M. de Freycinet.

'En regardant autour de moi, je vois l'éminent Ministre des Affaires-Etrangères, auquel j'aurai l'honneur de m'adresser tout à l'heure, et le Ministre de la Guerre, justement célèbre, M. de Freycinet, une des illustrations de l'époque,

dont le nom a été intimement associé et mêlé à l'histoire de France depuis près d'un quart de siècle; un homme dont les travaux gigantesques et patriotiques ont marché côté à côté avec la prospérité et la gloire de la Nation Française. Couronnédes lauriers d'une longue et grande carrière, cet homme d'état unanimement respecté dans les deux continents vient ce soir honorer cette réunion et donner une nouvelle preuve de sa sympathie pour notre pays et pour son représentant. (Applaudissements et hourras.)

General Brugère. *M. Jules Roche.* *M. Simon.* *M. Tirard.* *M. Spuller.* *M. Poubelle.* *M. Lozé.*

'Je vois ici également, et salue le Général Brugère, le représentant de M. le Président de la République, si aimé et si respecté par notre Colonie; l'honorable Ministre du Commerce et deux anciens premiers Ministres justement renommés, M. Jules Simon et M. Tirard; puis M. Spuller, naguère Ministre des Affaires-Etrangères; et M. Poubelle, l'aimable et distingué *Lord Mayor of Paris*, toujours prévenant et hospitalier; enfin l'éminent Préfet de Police, M. Lozé, toujours prêt à étendre son fort bras pour protéger nos concitoyens. (Vifs applaudissements.)

M. Ribot.

'Le premier toast que j'aurai à proposer est celui des Deux Républiques. Pour interpréter le sentiment qui m'anime il serait impossible de trouver un personnage plus digne, soit au physique, soit au moral, que le Ministre des Affaires-Etrangères, si distingué et si sympathique, qui a su obtenir l'amitié des autres nations tout en conservant le respect et l'amour de son propre pays. Il a gravi les sentiers périlleux de la diplomatie avec cette facilité, cette grâce et cette force qui appartiennent à un homme d'état armé de tous points, instruit sur toutes les questions internationales et rempli du désir d'accomplir sa mission importante de la façon la plus agréable à tous. Je vous invite, messieurs, à vous joindre à moi pour boire à la santé de M. Ribot.' (Applaudissements et hourras.)

[Translation.]

Translation of General

'Looking around me I see the eminent Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom I shall have the honour of addressing presently, and the justly celebrated Minister for War, M. de Freycinet,

Read's toasts.

one of the most illustrious personages of our time, whose name has been intimately associated and mingled with the history of France for nearly a quarter of a century, a man whose gigantic and patriotic achievements have advanced side by side with the prosperity and the glory of the French nation. Crowned with the laurels of a long and grand career, this statesman, unanimously respected by the two continents, has come this evening to honour this banquet and to give a new proof of his sympathy for our country and its representative. (Loud applause and hurrahs.)

'Here, also, we salute General Brugère, the representative of the President of the Republic, so loved and respected by our Colony; the honourable Minister of Commerce and the two renowned ex-Premiers, M. Jules Simon and M. Tirard, as also M. Spuller, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Poubelle, the distinguished, ever-obliging, and hospitable Lord Mayor of Paris; and the eminent Prefect of Police, M. Lozé, always ready to stretch out his strong arm to protect our fellow-citizens. (Loud applause.)

'The first toast I have to propose is that of the Two Republics. To interpret this sentiment it would be impossible to find a personage more worthy, either physically or intellectually, than the distinguished and sympathetic Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has known how to win the friendship of other nations and yet to retain the respect and love of his own country. He has ascended the perilous path of diplomacy with the facility, the grace, and the strength that belong to a statesman armed at all points, instructed on all international questions, and imbued with a desire to accomplish his important mission in the manner most agreeable to everyone. I invite you, gentlemen, to join with me in drinking to the health of M. Ribot.' (Prolonged applause.)

M. Ribot's Improvisation.

Speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

'Messieurs,

'Je suis heureux d'avoir à répondre au toast que vient de porter, dans des termes si éloquents et en même temps si spirituels, M. le Général Meredith Read. Il a fait allusion

aux souvenirs déjà anciens qui unissent les deux Républiques; nous ne pouvons, messieurs, de ce côté de l'Océan, penser sans émotion à ces souvenirs et à ces liens. Le drapeau de l'ancienne monarchie française s'est incliné, il y a plus de cent ans, sur le berceau de la jeune démocratie américaine—(Applaudissements); aujourd'hui, nous venons unir en un faisceau les drapeaux tricolores des deux Républiques, celle du Nouveau Monde, celle de l'Ancien Continent. (Nouveaux applaudissements).

Franco-American alliance.

'Un siècle de prospérité et de grandeur a montré que vos pères ne se sont pas trompés lorsqu'ils ont conçu cette idée de fonder un Gouvernement sur les principes de liberté et d'égalité pour tous les hommes—(Bravos), et nous, à notre tour, dans ce vieux continent, au milieu de toutes ces traditions du passé, nous avons eu cette hardiesse de vouloir instituer le règne de la démocratie libérale, le règne de la justice, de l'égalité et de la fraternité dans le monde. (Vifs applaudissements.)

Democracy in France and the United States.

'Je remercie mon ami M. Whitelaw Reid des termes par lesquels il a bien voulu saluer la République Française, et j'accepte le programme qu'il a bien voulu lui traçer, sous forme de vœux, en disant qu'elle serait un Gouvernement d'ordre, de stabilité, de liberté, de paix au dedans et au dehors. (Applaudissements prolongés.)

The French Republic.

'Monsieur le Représentant de la République des Etats-Unis est toujours sûr de trouver sur cette terre française les sympathies les plus chaudes. M. Whitelaw Reid a conquis notre amitié et notre affection; il nous a fait un compliment en apprenant si vite à parler aussi bien la langue française—(Applaudissements), et il s'est servi, messieurs, de cette connaissance rapidement acquise pour devenir l'orateur d'affaires le plus persuasif et le plus heureux. (Hilarité.)

Mr. Reid and the French language.

'Vous parliez tout à l'heure de l'antagoniste que vous aviez trouvé devant vous; mais vous avez compté chacune de vos négociations par un succès, et le plus grand que vous avez pu obtenir a été de nous persuader que nous avions intérêt à ouvrir nos frontières à ce fameux *American pork*—(Rires), dont nous avons bien été obligés, enfin, d'écouter les doléances, au risque de mécontenter le petit cochon

American pork.

national—(Nouveaux rires). Et vous venez, à la veille même de votre départ, de nous proposer de signer un traité en vertu duquel vous vous engageriez, et je vous en remercie, à nous rendre quelques-uns de nos criminels égarés sur la libre terre d'Amérique; mais laissez-moi dire que ce n'est pas tout ce qui peut nous satisfaire et que nous rêvons autre chose; et, puisque vous avez parlé du fameux bill McKinley, j'espère que vous serez aussi persuasif auprès de vos compatriotes que vous l'avez été auprès de nous, et que, si l'on vous interroge, vous pourrez dire que ce bill est en effet fameux . . . mais, il y a plusieurs genres de renommées—(Rires), et celle dont jouit parmi nous, je n'hésite pas à vous le dire, le fameux bill McKinley, n'est peut-être pas de celles qui pourraient réjouir le cœur de son illustre auteur. Cependant, j'espère que dans les plates-formes qui seront bientôt rédigées, vous introduirez quelque bon petit amendement; et je vous assure que, de notre part, le jour où vous aurez introduit quelques-uns des principes du libre échange dans votre pratique et dans vos lois, nous ferons aussi quelques petits amendements à notre *French tariff*.

Extradition.

McKinley Tariff.

'Et maintenant, vous allez nous quitter, vous allez nous quitter trop tôt pour vous, et trop tôt pour nous, sans avoir achevé complètement votre mission, en laissant des regrets et en emportant, je pense, aussi quelques regrets. Tout à l'heure, on parlait de la mer orageuse qui sépare les Etats-Unis de la France; elle est quelquefois calme, et j'espère qu'elle vous sera propice; mais quand le paquebot français qui va vous emporter s'éloignera de nos côtes, vous jetterez sur ces côtes un dernier regard en vous disant que vous y laissez quelque chose de vous-même: vous y laissez des amis qui ne vous oublieront pas—(Applaudissements). J'espère que vous reviendrez parmi nous.

French friendship for Mr. Reid.

'Vous nous avez fait tout à l'heure un reproche, vous nous avez dit que nous n'avions qu'un petit défaut . . . vous êtes un flatteur; nous en avons d'autres, mais, celui-là, nous nous efforçons de jour en jour de l'avoir un peu moins. Je ne suis pas de ceux à qui vous pouvez adresser le reproche de n'être pas allé visiter votre grande nation, de n'avoir pas été contempler les immenses progrès de cette démocratie améri-

The French as travellers.

Chicago Exhibition.

caine; et je n'ai qu'un désir, c'est d'y retourner, c'est, si la politique nous laisse des loisirs, d'aller admirer avec vous les merveilles que vous nous préparez pour cette grande exposition de 1893. Mais celá ne vous dispensera pas de revenir ici, de ne point attendre la prochaine exposition qui marquera la fin du siècle; nous voulons que vous reveniez plus tôt, que vous reveniez serrer nos mains, retrouver les souvenirs et les amitiés que vous laissez ici. Je ne vous dis pas adieu, je vous dis au revoir.' (Salve d'applaudissements.)

[Translation.]

Translation of M. Ribot's speech.

'Gentlemen,

'I am happy to have to reply to the toast which has just been proposed with such eloquence and, at the same time, with such wit and grace, by General Meredith Read. He has made an allusion to the already ancient memories which unite the two Republics. We cannot, gentlemen, on this side of the Ocean, think without emotion of those memories and those bonds. The flag of the old French monarchy waved, more than a hundred years ago, over the cradle of the young American democracy. (Applause.) To-day we have intertwined the tricoloured flags of the two Republics, that of the New World and that of the Old Continent. (Renewed applause.)

'A century of prosperity and grandeur has shown that your forefathers were not mistaken when they conceived the idea of founding a Government on the principles of liberty and equality for all men—(Bravo!)—and, in our turn, on this old continent, among all the traditions of the past, we have had the boldness to establish the reign of liberal democracy, the reign of justice, equality, and fraternity in the world. (Loud applause.)

'I thank my friend Mr. Whitelaw Reid for the terms in which he has complimented the French Republic, and I accept the programme he has kindly traced out for her, in the form of wishes, by saying that she should have a Government of order, of stability, of liberty, of peace at home and abroad. (Prolonged applause.)

'The representative of the Republic of the United States

Translation of M. Ribot's speech, continued.

is always sure to find in this land of France the warmest sympathy. Mr. Whitelaw Reid has won our friendship and our affection. He has paid us a compliment in so quickly learning to speak the French language fluently—(Applause), and he has used this rapidly acquired knowledge, gentlemen, to become a most persuasive and most successful business orator. (Loud laughter.)

'You spoke a little while ago of the antagonist you had found before you; but you have made every one of your negotiations a success; and the greatest you have obtained has been to persuade us that we had an interest in opening our frontiers to the famous American hog (Laughter), whose grievances we were finally obliged to listen to, at the risk of displeasing the little native pig. (Renewed laughter and applause.) And, on the very eve of your departure, you have proposed that we sign a treaty by virtue whereof you undertake, and I thank you for it, to hand us back some few of our criminals who may be found wandering about on the free soil of America, —a treaty which is not precisely satisfactory to us, for we hope for something better. Since you have spoken of the famous McKinley Bill, I may say that I hope you will be as persuasive with your countrymen as you have been with us, and if asked the question, you will say that the Bill is in fact famous. But there are several kinds of fame —(Laughter), and the one the famous McKinley Bill enjoys among us, I do not hesitate to say so, is not perhaps of the kind which would gladden the heart of its illustrious author. However, I hope that in the platforms which will shortly be drawn up you will suggest some little amelioration, and, for our part, I can assure you that when you introduce a few of the principles of free trade into your customs and your laws, we will also make certain little amendments in our French tariff.

'And now you are going to quit us, too soon for yourself and too soon for us, leaving behind you many regrets and also, I think, carrying some away with you. A little while ago we were reminded of the stormy sea which separates the United States from France; it is sometimes a calm sea and will, I hope, be propitious to you; but when the French steamer, which is to bear you away, sails from our coast,

Translation of M. Ribot's speech, continued.

you will cast on that shore a last look, and will say to yourself that you are leaving behind you something of yourself: you are leaving friends who will not forget you. (Applause.) I hope you will soon return.

'You pointed out to us just now a slight defect; you told us that we had but one little fault—you are a flatterer, we have others. But that one we are endeavouring day by day to lessen. I am not one of those to whom you can address the reproach of not having visited your great nation, of not having studied the immense progress made by American democracy. I have but one desire: it is to return there; it is, if politics give us the leisure, to go and admire with you the marvels you are preparing at the great Exhibition of 1893. But that will be no excuse for your not returning here. You need not wait for our next exhibition, which will mark the end of the century; we want you to return before then, to return and clasp our hands, and renew the reminiscences and friendships you are leaving here. I do not bid you good-bye, I say *au revoir*.' (Much applause.)

The Press and Diplomacy.

Toast to M. Jules Roche.

At the conclusion of M. Ribot's speech, General Read continued:—

'Et maintenant un toast à la Presse et à la Diplomatie! J'y associe l'honorable Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie. Vous verrez dans ce double toast d'une part une allusion à la position distinguée que notre propre Ministre occupe vis à vis de la presse universelle, d'autre part un éloge de la courtoisie continuelle et du tact diplomatique dont a fait preuve M. Jules Roche dans les travaux et traités récemment adoptés par les représentants américains et français réunis. Comme Président officiel du Commerce et de l'Industrie française, M. Roche occupe une des plus importantes positions, et tient dans ses mains ces myriades de fils qui s'étendent jusqu'aux points les plus reculés de la terre. Le long de ces lignes dorées courent les messages innombrables, qui expriment dans les termes les plus frappants les ressources infinies, le crédit sans borne, et l'ardent patriotisme de la Nation Française.

'Les trente-cinq années de rapports intimes que j'ai eus avec ce grand pays et son peuple (trente-cinq années riches d'évènements, pendant lesquelles je n'ai jamais failli ni hésité dans ma croyance au génie et à la prospérité croissante de la France) me permettent d'apprécier, dans sa pleine étendue, la glorieuse mission du Commerce et de l'Industrie française. Messieurs, je vous prie de boire à leur représentant, M. Jules Roche, qui, je regrette de l'annoncer, a été empêché au dernier moment par sa santé d'assister à notre banquet.' (Applaudissements.)

[Translation.]

Translation of the toast to M. Roche.

'The next toast is "The Press and Diplomacy." In associating the honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry with this toast, it seems to me that there is an allusion to the distinguished position that our own Minister occupies in respect to the universal press, and to the continual courtesy and diplomacy exercised by M. Jules Roche in the recent works and treaties accomplished in co-operation by the French and American representatives.

'As official President of French Commerce and Industry, M. Jules Roche occupies a most important position, and holds in his hands myriads of threads which extend to the most distant parts of the earth. Along these golden lines run innumerable messages, that express in most striking terms the infinite resources, the boundless credit, and the ardent patriotism of the French nation.

'The thirty-five years of intimate relations that I have had with this great country and its people (thirty-five years rich in events, during which I have never failed or faltered in my belief in the genius and growing prosperity of France) permit me to appreciate in its full extent the glorious mission of French Commerce and Industry.

'Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to their representative, M. Jules Roche, who, I regret to announce, has been prevented at the last moment from being present at our banquet, by the state of his health.' (Applause.)

Education and Democracy.

M. Jules Simon's health proposed.

General READ again rose and said:—

'Le toast suivant est Education et Démocratie. Pour répondre à ce toast, j'ai l'honneur de m'adresser à quelqu'un qui accomplit avec énergie tout travail rencontré par sa main; qui personnifie la grâce, la bienveillance et la charité; qui est le savant, l'orateur, l'homme d'état et l'ami toujours sûr de l'humanité; qui est universellement aimé, universellement respecté; qui est inséparablement associé à toute œuvre philanthropique, à toute bonne cause, à tout projet pour la diminution de la souffrance; qui unit l'ardeur et l'imagination de la jeunesse à l'expérience et à la sagesse de l'age mûr; qui, enfin, est parvenu à réunir la sympathie du monde entier, de telle sorte que nous, Américains, comme citoyens du monde, nous sommes aussi fiers de lui que ses propres compatriotes. J'ai nommé M. Jules Simon, et je vous prie, messieurs, de boire avec moi à sa santé.' (Vifs applaudissements prolongés.)

[TRANSLATION.]

Translation of the toast to M. Simon.

'The following toast is "Education and Democracy." To reply to this toast I have the honour of calling on a gentleman who accomplishes with energy every work that his hand findeth to do; who personifies grace, kindness, and charity; who is a scholar, an orator, a statesman, and an ever-sure friend of humanity; who is universally loved, universally respected, and inseparably associated with every philanthropic work, with every good cause, with every enterprise for the diminution of suffering; who unites the ardour and imagination of youth to the experience and wisdom of a ripe age; the man, in fact, who has gained the sympathy and respect of the whole earth in such a manner that we Americans, as citizens of the world, are as proud of him as are his fellow-countrymen. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink with me to the health of M. Jules Simon.' (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Senator Simon on 'Education and Democracy.'

'Messieurs,

M. Jules Simon's speech.

'Je remercie beaucoup mon ami le général Meredith Read de ce qu'il vient de dire, mais vous me permettrez de penser que s'il en avait dit non pas moitié moins, mais la centième partie, il aurait été un peu plus près de la vérité.

'Il m'a beaucoup étonné l'autre jour en venant chez moi me dire qu'on me chargeait de parler ce soir de l'instruction et de la démocratie ; si on m'avait laissé à mon inspiration, je serais venu tout simplement, après les représentants autorisés du pays, serrer la main à M. Whitelaw Reid et lui apporter, comme il le disait tout à l'heure, les sympathies de la France, du commun peuple, après celles de l'autorité, et je lui aurais dit que s'il avait quelque regret de nous quitter, nous avions de très vifs regrets d'être quittés par lui et que c'était le seul ennui que nous avions eu à son sujet depuis qu'il est en France.

French regard for Mr. Reid.

'Mais l'idée de parler sur l'instruction et sur la démocratie, je vous l'avoue, ne me serait jamais venue : c'est un sujet de conférence ; je pourrais, à cause de votre invitation, si cela me faisait plaisir, vous faire une conférence sur l'instruction et sur la démocratie, mais, messieurs, cela ne me ferait pas plaisir—(Rires)—et d'un autre côté, ne voulant pas faire de conférence, que voulez-vous au monde que je dise sur un pareil sujet dont nous ne cessons de parler, vous, depuis vingt ans, et moi depuis soixante ans ? (Rires) ; je ne pourrais que répéter ce que nous avons dit si souvent et ce que nous avons si souvent entendu dire.

'Une seule chose m'explique l'introduction de l'instruction dans ce banquet, c'est que M. le Ministre que voilà et qui représentait ici les Etats-Unis, est, dans l'Etat de New-York, régent du Bureau de l'Education, et de plus, je crois qu'il est tant soit peu journaliste ; par conséquent, l'instruction et l'éducation le regardent des deux côtés et en parlant d'instruction et de démocratie, si je voulais en parler, je parlerais encore de deux choses qui le concernent.

University of the State of New York.

'Nous avons vu, messieurs, de grands miracles s'opérer dans le monde ; j'ai coutume de dire que les merveilles

Spread of Education in France.

politiques qui ont terminé le siècle précédent ne sont pas comparables aux merveilles scientifiques qui ont marqué celui-ci et qu'on n'appréciera bien que quand on sera dans le milieu du siècle qui suivra ; l'une des plus remarquables, c'est la diffusion de l'instruction. Moi qui vous parle, j'ai vécu dans un temps où on n'était entouré que de gens qui ne savaient pas lire ; on a établi dans ce pays-ci le suffrage universel avant d'avoir partout des écoles, de façon qu'on allait à l'urne en déposant un papier sur lequel il y avait des signes cabalistiques dont on n'avait pas le sens, et après avoir vu d'autres papiers qu'on n'avait pas pu comprendre : tout acte politique était un acte de foi. Aussitôt que le suffrage universel a existé, l'école est venue et l'ignorant a disparu, c'est à présent une bête curieuse ; si l'on voulait chercher dans Paris un homme qui ne sût pas lire, je crois qu'avec toutes les lanternes du monde on aurait bien de la peine à l'apercevoir. Puis est venu la République, et quand la République est venue, naturellement elle a augmenté encore les moyens d'instruction et non seulement elle a augmenté ceux qu'elle avait, mais elle en a demandé de nouveaux et elle ne cesse d'en demander. Seulement, messieurs, toutes les améliorations qu'elle apporte jusqu'à présent sont des améliorations à l'instruction primaire, à ce que nous appelons la petite école.

Importance of University Education.

'Je soutiens que ce n'est pas le sens de la République et que l'amélioration de la grande instruction, de l'instruction la plus étendue et la plus élevée, est le luxe naturel d'une démocratie. Nous n'avons plus de Cour, et nous ne voulons plus en avoir ; mais nous avons et nous voulons avoir des Académies, et c'est là qu'est maintenant la puissance et la grandeur. Cependant, vous voyez ce qui arrive : si ces Messieurs les Ministres viennent au Parlement et nous demandent des dépenses, des moyens pour l'instruction primaire, nous sommes prêts, nous les prodiguons ; s'ils nous demandent de faire des Universités, nous faisons la petite bouche et il faut s'y prendre à bien des fois pour nous arracher, je ne dirai pas des millions, ni même l'ombre d'un million, mais quelque apparence d'un nouvel effort pour le grand développement de l'humanité.

'Je crois, messieurs, que quand le Parlement se montre ainsi difficile, il n'est pas dans le sens de la démocratie, et je crois que la démocratie elle-même ne s'y trompe pas ; elle fait un vœu pour l'instruction, et moi, de mon côté, j'en fais un aussi, et pour ne pas faire de conférence et pour terminer ces quelques paroles très rapidement, je vais vous dire quels sont ces deux vœux.

'Total' and 'integral' instruction.

'Je crois que dans votre pays on aime assez à improviser des occasions de voter ; si nous pouvions l'improviser, je vous prierai de voter entre le vœu que fait la démocratie pour elle et le vœu que je fais de mon côté pour elle. Voici, messieurs, ce qu'elle demande sur l'instruction : elle demande l'instruction totale, ou quelquefois, comme dit M. Ribot, l'instruction intégrale ; mais intégrale ou totale, c'est la même chose, à ce qu'il paraît, puisqu'elle dit tantôt total et tantôt intégral—(Rires) . . . Je suis indifférent sur le nom par une très bonne raison, c'est que je ne sais pas ce que c'est que l'instruction totale et que je ne sais pas non plus ce que c'est que l'instruction intégrale—(Nouveaux rires). Il faut croire que si quelqu'un pouvait donner l'instruction totale—et celui-là est encore plus difficile à trouver que le Parisien qui ne sait pas lire, si quelqu'un pouvait donner l'instruction totale, si cet homme existait, je voudrais bien qu'on me montrât l'auditeur qui soit capable de la recevoir, et si on me montrait quelqu'un qui soit capable de la recevoir, je voudrais qu'on me montrât l'auditeur capable de la garder.

The Constituent and public Education.

'Non, non, il n'y a pas d'instruction intégrale ; chacun a un peu d'instruction et nos pères de la Constituante, qui sont un peu vos pères aussi, Messieurs les Américains, car ils ont parlé, ils ont légiféré, non pas pour la France, mais pour le monde et c'est là leur grandeur et la nôtre ; eh bien, nos pères de la Constituante disaient : l'Etat doit l'instruction nécessaire à tous les citoyens, et il doit ensuite à chaque citoyen l'instruction qu'il est capable de recevoir et dont il peut faire un bon usage pour le bonheur d'autrui. La voilà l'instruction—(Applaudissements) ; il n'y a que celle-là ; je la comprends et je la souhaite. Mais je crois que c'est la conclusion de la première institution de nos écoles ; et voici

quelle est l'autre demande que j'ai à faire et que j'oppose à l'instruction intégrale.

What kind of instruction should be given.

'C'est très bien de savoir lire, c'est très bien d'enseigner à lire, c'est très bien de donner à chaque homme ce qui d'un homme fait un homme, mais une fois qu'il est capable d'apprendre, de comprendre et d'étudier, il reste à savoir ce qu'on va lui donner à comprendre et ce qu'on va lui donner à étudier. Je crois, messieurs, que parmi les citoyens français qui excitent en ce moment la sollicitude de M. Ribot et à propos desquels M. Whitelaw Reid est sur le point d'accorder l'extradition, il y en a beaucoup qui ont reçu les moyens d'apprendre et qui se sont distingués par leur facilité dans les écoles primaires; ils ont appris, mais je me demande ce qu'ils ont appris et je crois qu'il est aussi important de savoir quelle facilité on a pour apprendre. (Très bien.) De sorte que je demande que l'instruction soit donnée dans le sens de la justice et non pas au hasard.

Malebranche's 'Physical Premotion.'

'Nous avons en France, qui est un pays de philosophes, un philosophe qui s'appelle Malebranche, et ce philosophe Malebranche a inventé une doctrine qu'on appelle la "Prémotion Physique"; vous ne vous attendiez peut-être pas, messieurs, à entendre parler de la Prémotion Physique ce soir, mais je n'entrerai pas dans le détail pour vous en faire comprendre la profondeur; c'est une doctrine qui supprime toute action de l'homme sur les êtres extérieurs; seulement il y a une force divine qui écoute nos aspirations et qui s'y conforme, de sorte que quand je m'imagine par exemple que je lève ce verre, je ne le lève pas en réalité, mais la force divine dont je parle, attentive à suivre tous mes désirs, ordonne que ce verre soit levé et il est levé, à cause de mon désir et non pas à cause de ma force. Quand Malebranche expose son système, il emploie cette phrase que je vous recommande; il dit: "Puisque c'est Dieu qui agit suivant notre désir, ne déshonorons pas l'action divine en lui faisant commettre des actes répréhensibles."

'Eh bien, je dis la même chose pour l'instruction: puisque l'humanité a enfin compris qu'elle devait donner l'instruction à tous les hommes et que c'était le premier de ses devoirs et le plus grand bienfait qu'elle pût donner, ne la déshonorons

pas en l'employant à des actes que réprouve la justice. Faisons de l'instruction le commencement de la liberté, et de la liberté le commencement de la justice. (Applaudissements.)

'Liberty with Light, Justice with Liberty.'

'Si je voulais résumer, je ne dirai pas ces paroles, mais l'enseignement que j'ai donné toute ma vie—et ma vie, messieurs, pour vous le dire en passant, va assez loin déjà dans la quatrième partie d'un siècle ; si je voulais résumer l'enseignement de toute ma vie, répandons la liberté avec la lumière et répandons la justice avec la liberté. Voilà l'instruction intégrale qu'il faudrait donner aux hommes. Vous la donnez en Amérique ; je lis tous les mémoires du Bureau d'Education qu'on me fait l'honneur de m'envoyer, je lis les transactions de l'Académie de Boston, je suis au courant de ce que vous faites, je sais dans quel sens vous agissez ; je sais que vous avez la liberté en recommandation et la justice aussi parce que vous ne séparez pas l'une de l'autre ; je sais que quand vous, M. Reid, serez en Amérique, vous resterez fidèle à cette cause comme vous l'avez été ici ; c'est votre cause, c'est notre cause, c'est la cause des Deux Républiques, c'est la cause de l'humanité.

'Je voudrais, Monsieur, au moment où vous quitterez la France, être sur le dernier promontoire, et en levant mon chapeau et en criant de toutes les forces qui me restent, je vous dirais : Répandons la liberté avec la lumière, répandons la justice avec la liberté ; ce serait le dernier des cris qui vous viendrait de France.' (Salve d'applaudissements).

[Translation.]

Translation of M. Simon's speech.

'Gentlemen,

'I sincerely thank my friend General Meredith Read for what he has just said, but you will permit me to think that if he had said not one half of it, but the hundredth part, he would have been a little nearer the truth.

'He greatly astonished me the other day by coming to my house to say that I was expected to speak this evening on education and democracy. If I had been left to my own inspiration I should simply have come, after the authorized representatives of the country, to grasp Mr. Whitelaw Reid's

Translation of M. Simon's speech, continued.

hand, and offer him, as he said just now, the sympathy of France, of the common people, after that of the authorities, and I should have told him that if he suffered any regret in leaving us, we very greatly regretted being left by him, and that that was the only pain he had given us since he came to France.

'But, I must confess to you, the idea of speaking on education and democracy would never have occurred to me. It is a subject for a lecture, and I might, if it pleased me, give you a lecture on education and democracy. But, gentlemen, it would not please me (Laughter), and, on the other hand, not wishing to deliver a lecture, what in the world would you have me say on such a subject, which you have never ceased to speak of for the last twenty years and I for the last sixty years? (Laughter.) I could only repeat what we have often said and what we have as often heard said.

'One fact alone explains to me the introduction of education in this banquet. It is that the Minister before me who represents the United States in this country, is, in the State of New York, Regent of the University, and is, besides, I believe, more or less a journalist. Consequently education and democracy interest him on both sides, and in speaking of education and democracy, if I wished to speak of him, I should still be speaking of two things which concern him.

'We have seen, gentlemen, great miracles worked in this world. I am accustomed to say that the political marvels which closed the preceding century are not to be compared with the scientific marvels which have characterised this one, and which will be thoroughly understood only in the middle of the next century. One of the most remarkable of these marvels is the spread of education. I, who am speaking to you, have lived in the time when we were surrounded only by people who could not read. Universal suffrage was established in this country before we had schools everywhere, so that voters used to put in the ballot-box a paper whereon were written cabalistic signs of which they did not know the meaning, and after having seen other papers which they were unable to understand. Every political act was

taken on faith. As soon as universal suffrage came into existence schools sprang up and illiteracy disappeared. At present an illiterate person is a curious phenomenon: if anyone tried to find a man in Paris who cannot read, I believe that with all the lanterns in the world one would have a great deal of trouble in finding him. Then came the Republic, and when the Republic came it naturally increased still more the means of instruction, and not only increased what we had, but demanded new means, and has never ceased to demand them. Only, gentlemen, all the ameliorations hitherto brought about have been ameliorations in primary education, in what we call the elementary school.

Translation of M. Simon's speech, continued.

'I maintain that this is not the aim of the Republic, and that the amelioration of higher education, of the most liberal and most advanced instruction, is the natural luxury of a democracy. We have no longer a Court, and we do not want one again; but we have and we desire to have Universities, and therein now lies our power and greatness. However, you know what happens: if Ministers ask us in Parliament to make grants to increase the means of primary education, we are prepared to vote them with prodigality. If they ask us to aid Universities we object, and it is necessary to ask a good many times to obtain from us, I do not say a few millions, nor even the shadow of a million, but the appearance of a new effort for the higher development of humanity.

'I believe, gentlemen, that when Parliament shows itself thus miserly, it is not following out the ideas of democracy; and I believe that democracy itself is not mistaken in this matter; it entertains a desire concerning education, and I, for my part, have one also. In order not to deliver a lecture, and to be able to close these few remarks very rapidly, I will tell you what these two wishes are.

'I believe that in your country people are rather fond of improvising opportunities of voting. If we were able to improvise one now, I would beg you to vote between the wish that democracy entertains and the wish that I, on my part, have for it. Gentlemen, what democracy demands in the matter of instruction is total education, or sometimes, as M. Ribot says, integral education; but integral or total is,

Translation of M. Simon's speech, continued.

it appears, the same thing, since sometimes total is the word used and sometimes integral. (Laughter.) I am indifferent about the name, for the very good reason that I do not know what total education is, and I do not know what integral education is, either. (Renewed laughter.) If anyone was capable of imparting total education—and he would be still more difficult to find than the Parisian who cannot read—if anyone was capable of imparting total education, if the man existed, I should like to be shown a pupil capable of receiving it; and if I was shown someone capable of receiving it, I should like to be shown a pupil capable of retaining it.

'No, no! There is no integral education; everybody has a little education, and our fathers of the Revolution, who were also somewhat the fathers of Americans, for they spoke, they legislated, not only for France, but for the world—and therein is their greatness and ours—said: "The State must furnish the education necessary to all citizens, and owes consequently to each citizen the education he is capable of receiving and of which he is capable of making good usage for the happiness of others." That is education. (Applause.) There is but that one kind, and I understand and desire it. But I believe that this is the object of the primary institution of our schools; and I will now briefly state what is the other wish I entertain, and which I oppose to integral education.

'It is all very well to know how to read, and all very well to teach people to read; it is all very well to give to each man that which makes a man of him; but when once he is capable of learning, of understanding, and of studying, it remains to be settled what shall be given him to understand, and what shall be given him to study. I believe, gentlemen, that among the French citizens who for the moment are exciting the solicitude of M. Ribot, and with regard to whom Mr. Whitelaw Reid is about to agree to an extradition treaty, there are a great many who have received the means of instruction and who have been distinguished in our elementary schools by their facility for learning. They have learned something there, but I ask myself what it is that they have learned, and I believe that it is quite as important to know what they have learned as to know what facility they had for

learning. (Applause.) Consequently I ask that education be given according to the demands of justice and not at hap-hazard.

Translation of M. Simon's speech, continued.

'We have in France, which is a land of philosophers, a philosopher named Malebranche, and this philosopher Malebranche has invented a doctrine called "Physical Premotion." You did not expect, gentlemen, to hear of Physical Premotion this evening; but I will not go into details and show you its profundity. It is a doctrine which suppresses the idea of all action of man on external things. But it declares that there is a divine force which listens to all our desires and conforms to them, so that, for instance, when I imagine that I raise this glass I do not in reality raise it, but the divine force of which I have spoken, attentive to all my desires, orders that the glass shall be raised, and it is raised because of my desire, and not because of my strength. When Malebranche explained his theory, he used a phrase which I recommend to your attention. He said: "Since it is God who acts in accordance with our desire, let us not dishonour the divine action by making it commit reprehensible acts."

'Well, I say the same thing about education. Since humanity has at last come to understand that it ought to give an education to all men, and that this is the first of its duties and the greatest benefit it can bestow, let us not dishonour education by employing it in acts that justice reproves. Let us make of education the commencement of liberty, and of liberty the commencement of justice. (Applause.)

'If I wished to resume, I will not say these few remarks, but the teaching I have given all my life—and my life, gentlemen, I may add incidentally, has already gone a long way into the fourth quarter of a century—if I wished to resume the teaching of my whole life I would say: "Let us diffuse liberty with enlightenment, and justice with liberty." That is the integral education which should be given to all men. You give it in America. I read the reports of the Bureau of Education that the Commissioner does me the honour of sending me; I read the transactions of the Academy of Boston; I am familiar with what you are doing; I know in what direction you are moving; I know that you hold liberty

Translation of M. Simon's speech, continued.

in honour and justice also, because you do not distinguish the one from the other; I know that when you, Mr. Minister, are in America you will remain faithful to the cause as you have been faithful to it here. It is your cause, it is our cause, it is the cause of the two Republics, it is the cause of humanity.

'I should like, Sir, at the moment you leave the shores of France, to be on the farthest promontory and, raising my hat and shouting to you with all the strength that remains in me, to say: "Let us spread liberty with light, let us spread justice with liberty;" and these should be the final words to greet you from France.' (Much applause.)

General Read continued:—

Toast to M. Tirard.

'Nous sommes honorés par la présence de M. Tirard, qui a été deux fois le si distingué Président du Conseil des Ministres, et nous serions enchantés d'entendre quelques mots sympathiques d'un homme si honorablement connu dans son pays et à l'étranger.' (Vifs applaudissements.)

[Translation.]

Translation of the toast to M. Tirard.

'We are honoured by the presence of M. Tirard, who has twice been the distinguished President of the Council of Ministers. We should be enchanted to hear a few sympathetic words from a gentleman so honourably known both in his own country and abroad.' (Loud applause.)

Senator Tirard's Speech.

M. Tirard's reply.

'Messieurs,

'J'étais loin de m'attendre à l'honneur de prendre la parole dans cette solennelle circonstance et je le regrette profondément, car il me sera bien difficile d'exprimer d'une façon suffisante les sentiments dont je suis animé, sentiments de reconnaissance, d'abord, pour les honorables organisateurs de cette fête qui ont bien voulu m'inviter à y assister.

'Mais, messieurs, pourquoi faut-il que chaque fois que j'ai l'honneur de me trouver au milieu de vous ou de vos concitoyens, j'aie non-seulement à exprimer des sentiments de

reconnaissance et de joie, mais en même temps des sentiments de regret? Il y a trois ans à peine, dans cette même salle, et probablement en présence de beaucoup d'entre vous, en 1889, en pleine exposition, à cette époque où la France était si heureuse de constater l'éclatant triomphe que la République des Etats-Unis a remporté dans cette exposition même, nous étions réunis et c'était alors l'honorable M. McLane qui nous quittait; aujourd'hui c'est à l'honorable M. Whitelaw Reid que nous sommes obligés de dire adieu.

Hon. Robert M. McLane.

'Les représentants de la grande nation américaine changent fréquemment dans notre pays; nous avons à peine le temps de les connaître, de les apprécier, de les aimer et de les regretter. Mais à cette pensée quelque peu amère se joint cependant une consolation, c'est que chaque fois qu'un représentant de la grande nation américaine quitte la France nous sommes certains que c'est un ami de la France qui rentre dans son pays. (Applaudissements.) Nous sommes certains que leur séjour au milieu de nous leur démontre et leur prouve que les vieux sentiments de cette alliance, dont parlait tout à l'heure si éloquemment M. le Ministre des Affaires-Etrangères, sont toujours vivants parmi nous et que les souvenirs de ces grandes dates qui sont de plus d'un siècle, et qui ont fait cimenter cette alliance sur les champs de bataille de l'Indépendance Américaine, sont toujours vivants dans notre esprit comme dans le vôtre. (Applaudissements.)

American Ministers to France.

'Aussi, messieurs, à ce sentiment de regret que j'exprimais tout à l'heure vient s'en ajouter un autre, c'est celui d'une confiance absolue dans cette alliance, dans cette intimité de deux grands pays.

Franco-American alliance.

'Quand je parlais tout à l'heure du concours que vous avez apporté en 1889 à notre grande exposition, soyez convaincus que la France ne faillira pas à son devoir et qu'elle prendra une part glorieuse, je l'espère, à la grande exposition qui se prépare pour 1893 dans votre pays.

France and the Chicago Exhibition.

'Cher Monsieur Whitelaw Reid, vous nous quittez, nous vous regrettons profondément, et j'espère, comme M. le Ministre des Affaires-Etrangères, que vous voudrez bien nous faire l'honneur de venir souvent nous revoir. Vous serez toujours sûr de rencontrer des amis bien fidèles qui ont conservé et

French regard for Mr. Reid.

conserveront toujours le souvenir des relations qu'ils ont eu l'honneur d'avoir avec vous.

Toast to America.

'Pour cimenter cette espérance, messieurs, permettez-moi de porter un toast à la grande nation américaine, à la grande nation des Etats-Unis, et à l'alliance éternelle des deux peuples, c'est-à-dire, de l'Amérique et de la France.' (Salve d'applaudissements.)

[Translation.]

'Gentlemen,

Translation of M. Tirard's speech.

'I was far from expecting the honour of speaking on this important occasion, and I greatly regret being unprepared, for it will be very difficult for me to express in a fitting manner the feelings, particularly of gratitude, which I entertain for the honourable organizers of this ceremony who have kindly invited me to be present.

'But, gentlemen, why is it that each time I have the honour of being present among you or among your fellow-countrymen, I have to express not only feelings of gratitude and of joy, but, at the same time, feelings of regret? Scarcely three years ago, in this same room, and probably in the presence of a large number of you, in 1889, while the Exhibition was at its height, at a time when France was happy to testify to the brilliant triumph the Republic of the United States had achieved at the Exhibition itself, we were assembled here together. Then it was the Hon. Mr. McLane who was leaving us; to-day it is to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid that we are obliged to bid good-bye.

'The representatives of the great American nation change frequently in our country. We have scarcely time to know them, to appreciate them, to love them and to regret them. But to this somewhat sad thought, however, may be added the consolation of knowing that each time a representative of the great American nation leaves France we are certain that it is a friend of France who is returning home. (Applause.) We are certain that their sojourn among us demonstrates and proves to them that the old feelings of the alliance, of which the Minister for Foreign Affairs spoke so eloquently just now, are still alive among us and that the

Translation of M. Tirard's speech, continued.

recollection of those great dates of more than a century ago, which cemented that alliance on the battlefields of American Independence, is still living in our hearts as in yours. (Applause.)

'Also, gentlemen, to the feeling of regret which I expressed just now I must add still another sentiment. It is that of absolute confidence in our alliance, in the intimate union of two great countries.

'I spoke just now of the co-operation you gave in 1889 to our great Exhibition. You may be assured that France will not fail in her duty, and that she will take a glorious part, I hope, in the great Exhibition of 1893 which is being organized in your country.

'Dear Mr. Whitelaw Reid, you are leaving us. We regret your departure profoundly, and I hope, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that you will kindly do us the honour of often returning to see us. You will be always sure to meet faithful friends, who have preserved and will ever preserve a recollection of the relations they have had the pleasure of entertaining with you.

'To emphasize this hope, gentlemen, permit me to propose a toast to the great American nation, to the great nation of the United States, and to the eternal alliance of the two peoples of America and of France.' (Loud applause.)

Toast to M. Spuller.

General Read closed the series of French toasts by introducing Senator Eugène Spuller, as follows:—

'Nous serons maintenant heureux d'entendre M. Spuller, que nous avons tous connu comme l'habile et courtois Ministre des Affaires-Etrangères pendant l'Exposition Universelle, et qui, vu l'heureuse expérience qu'il a de notre pays, est toujours disposé à dire de ces choses charmantes qu'inspire la sympathie pour les individus ou pour les peuples.' (Applaudissements.)

[Translation.]

Translation of the

'We shall now be happy to hear M. Spuller, whom we have all known as the able and courteous Minister for

toast to M. Spuller.

Foreign Affairs during the Universal Exhibition, and who, after his agreeable experiences in our country, is always disposed to say some of the charming things that sympathy for individuals or countries inspires.' (Applause.)

Senator Spuller on France and America.

M. Eugène Spuller's speech.

'Messieurs,

'Je suis fort embarrassé pour vous adresser les paroles dont parle M. le Général Meredith Read; vous ne le croirez peut-être pas, et cependant, c'est la vérité; ce n'est pas une banale excuse, et ce n'est pas non plus un exorde nécessaire . . . Que vous dirais-je? Cherchez avec moi le sujet qui n'ait pas été traité et, si vous me permettez de le dire, invitez-moi à parler sur ce sujet; je vous mets au défi, vous ne trouverez rien. . . Comment voulez-vous que je trouve si vous ne trouvez pas!

'L'honorable général à côté duquel j'ai l'honneur d'être assis me dit que vous voulez bien, chaque fois que je vous rencontre, apprécier les sentiments de cordiale sympathie que j'exprime; il ne dit pas assez: ce n'est pas de la sympathie, messieurs, c'est une reconnaissance personnelle, et si vous me le permettez, c'est aussi une reconnaissance tout-à-fait française.

Visit to America in 1886.

'Je me souviens qu'ayant été invité à parler en 1886, pendant le trop court séjour que j'ai fait aux Etats-Unis, au Banquet de la Chambre de Commerce de New York, j'avais été désigné sur la liste des *toasts* comme devant répondre à cette question: Ce que doit l'Amérique à la France. L'idée m'est venue de changer le *toast* et de dire Ce que la France doit à l'Amérique. J'ajoute, messieurs, sans y mettre aucun orgueil, que ce changement de *toast* m'a porté bonheur; j'ai pu dire devant vos concitoyens de New York, les plus honorables, les plus qualifiés, ceux qui pèsent le plus là-bas, comme vous dites, j'ai pu dire ce que nous vous devons, ce que nous vous devons en bons exemples, ce que nous vous devons en leçons pratiques, en expérience de tous les jours.

'M. le Ministre des Affaires-Etrangères a rappelé tout à

l'heure, avec l'élévation qui lui appartient, que vous aviez fondé les premiers un gouvernement établi sur la liberté et l'égalité; vous y avez réussi du premier coup, et nous, nous dont les philosophes, les écrivains, les penseurs avaient promulgué tous les principes que vous avez appliqués, nous avons mis cent ans à faire l'œuvre que vous avez accomplie. *Civil Liberty in France and America.*

'Pourquoi donc avez-vous réussi si tôt et si vite? C'est parce que vous aviez dans votre race, dans vos origines, dans votre manière de penser, dans votre éducation première, vous aviez ce qui nous manque: l'esprit de patience, de persévérance, la foi dans l'œuvre à accomplir, la ténacité et la résolution pour la mener à bonne fin. (Bravos.)

'Messieurs, vous avez bien fait d'user de ces qualités, et nous, nous avons commencé à bien faire le jour où nous avons reconnu que cette résolution était nécessaire. Nous voici, les uns et les autres, à l'état de Républiques; les uns et les autres nous avons nos difficultés, et celles que nous traversons sont extrêmes; celles que vous connaîtrez ne le sont peut-être pas moins, mais vous ferez appel à ce qui fait le fond de votre caractère et vous en viendrez à bout; nous aurons encore des leçons à prendre chez vous, et nous restons ainsi vos débiteurs, et non pas vos créanciers; nous ne nous en plaignons pas. (Applaudissements.) *The Two Republics.*

'Voici les deux Républiques, puisqu'on en parle, en possession de la souveraineté du peuple, de la pleine liberté d'écrire, de penser, d'agir; c'est quelque chose de considérable pour un peuple, que la pleine liberté d'agir, comme il a la pleine liberté de penser.

'Vous avez conservé sur nous un avantage que nous vous envions, c'est que l'idée du droit ne se sépare pas dans votre esprit de l'idée du devoir, c'est que vous savez que toute liberté engendre une responsabilité, c'est que, en même temps que vous êtes des citoyens, vous êtes des hommes; vous le devez à l'originalité, à votre race originelle, vous le devez aussi à une éducation qui n'est pas la nôtre: vous êtes élevés au grand air de la liberté, et nous, nous commençons à peine à la respirer. Attendez, messieurs; la République n'est pas établie en France pour ne pas donner tous les bienfaits qu'elle a promis; nous ne vivons à l'état *French and American citizenship compared.*

libre que depuis vingt-deux ans; quand nous aurons, comme vous, cent dix ans, eh bien, sans vous faire tort, je crois que nous pourrons soutenir la comparaison. (Nouveaux applaudissements.)

Chicago Exhibition.

'Vous vous préparez à faire une Exposition pour célébrer le quadri-centenaire de la découverte de l'Amérique. J'ai déjà eu l'honneur, messieurs, en 1889, de vous parler de ce grand sujet, de vous exciter à ne point manquer cette date glorieuse et à la marquer dans les annales de l'humanité . . . Vous nous devez beaucoup, à nous qui sommes restés sur l'ancien continent, vous nous devez la possession de ce magnifique domaine où vous vivez si heureux et si unis au sein de la prospérité la plus éblouissante que le monde ait jamais vue et connue; vous devez des comptes à la vieille Europe; vous avez pris possession des terres découvertes par le génie et la foi d'un grand homme et vous vous y êtes installés, vous y avez prospéré, vous vous y êtes multipliés, vous vous y êtes enrichis dans des proportions absolument inconnues jusqu'ici; mais vous devez à l'Europe de lui montrer, et vous en êtes fort capables, que vous étiez dignes de prendre possession de ce riche domaine.

'La première fois que l'idée d'une Exposition s'est présentée à mon esprit, c'était au milieu de vous, messieurs, et je vous ai dit ce que j'en pensais; il me semble, et je veux répéter ce que je vous disais alors, que vous n'avez pas tant à lutter contre la vieille Europe qu'à lui prouver que vous la continuez là-bas, que vous la continuez avec cette force, avec cette énergie admirable dont vous êtes doués et que ce nouveau monde est vraiment le vôtre, parce que vous y dépensez à la fois plus d'activité, plus d'énergie et plus de crédit. Je vous demandais, non pas de faire, comme nous faisons ici, de pauvres, de petites, de maigres expositions, dans un local où l'on rassemble tous les différents produits qui sont envoyés des différents états de la petite Europe; je vous demandais de faire dans votre continent une exposition sans rivale, vraiment mondiale, pour me servir de l'expression nouvelle, une exposition qui fût à l'usage de l'ancienne civilisation, une exposition offerte par ceux qui détiennent le nouveau monde, et qui invitent l'ancien monde à venir la voir et la

contempler—(Bravos)—où vous montrerez certainement des merveilles.

Chicago Exhibition, continued.

'Qui n'admirerait pas ce que vous avez fait produire à la science en résultats pratiques? Qui ne serait pas saisi d'étonnement, de stupéfaction, et qui ne vous glorifierait pas dans tout ce que vous entreprenez pour doter la pauvre humanité d'engins qui la délivrent de la tyrannie, de l'ignorance? Qui ne jugerait pas que vous êtes vraiment les hommes d'un nouveau monde, en contemplant toutes vos industries, toutes vos machines, toutes vos inventions! Ce n'est pourtant pas là ce que nous voulons voir; ce que nous attendons, c'est de voir quel parti vous avez tiré des richesses de la nature qui vous ont été octroyées par la main, je ne dirai pas aveugle, mais libérale, de Dieu. Qu'avez-vous fait de tant de biens et que comptez-vous en faire, non pas seulement pour le bien-être de l'espèce humaine, mais pour sa grandeur, pour son élévation morale? Comment espérez-vous être les continuateurs de la civilisation européenne? Est-ce là le but que vous vous proposez et pensez-vous qu'après avoir décrété parmi vous les institutions les plus libres que le monde ait connues, vous allez faire la nation la plus élevée, la plus morale, la plus savante, la plus heureuse que le monde ait aussi connu? (Vif assentiment.)

'Messieurs, vous avez bien voulu applaudir à ce langage; je suis sûr qu'il est de nature à vous toucher et je n'en veux d'autre preuve que la bienveillante attention avec laquelle vous m'écoutez.

'Je voudrais ajouter un seul mot. L'heure des discours est passée, et je ne suis pas venu, ainsi que vous avez pu le voir en parcourant la liste des orateurs, avec l'intention de prononcer un discours. Je voudrais, messieurs, que l'Amérique, que les libres Etats-Unis de l'Amérique remportassent la plus grande victoire qu'une jeune nation puisse se proposer; je voudrais que la vieille Europe, en rentrant chez elle, rentrât pénétrée de l'idée que vous êtes vraiment le Nouveau Monde, non pas seulement par la date de la découverte, mais le monde de l'avenir, le type, le prototype des sociétés qui s'élèveront dans la paix, dans la liberté, dans le travail et dans l'honneur—(Vifs applaudissements),—car, messieurs,

vous pouvez le faire, et le pouvant, vous ne seriez pas des Américains si vous ne le faisiez pas. Vous serez des Américains, et nous prendrons un singulier plaisir à aller vous voir, vous visiter, vous féliciter; nous serons tous heureux, nous qui appartenons par la pensée, par le plaisir, par les aspirations à ce monde nouveau; nous serons tous heureux de saluer en vous les pionniers de l'humanité nouvelle, et je lève mon verre à votre succès, qui annonce ce que serant un jour . . . le monde entier.' (Salve d'applaudissements.)

[Translation.]

Translation of M. Spuller's speech.

'Gentlemen,

'I am greatly embarrassed at the thought of addressing you in the terms suggested by General Meredith Read. You will perhaps not believe it, and nevertheless it is the truth; it is not a commonplace excuse and neither is it a necessary exordium . . . . What shall I say to you? Find me a subject which has not been treated of, and if you will permit me to say this, ask me to speak on that subject. I defy you to find one. How can you expect me to find a subject if you are unable to do so?

'The gallant General, at whose side I have the honour to be seated, tells me, that each time I meet you, you fully appreciate the feelings of cordial sympathy that I express. He does not say enough. It is not sympathy, gentlemen, but personal gratitude, and, if you will permit me to use this expression, it is also thoroughly French gratitude.

'I remember that, having been invited to speak in 1886, during my unfortunately brief stay in the United States, at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, I was put down on the toast-list to reply to this question, "What does America owe to France?" The idea occurred to me to change the toast and to speak to What France owes to America. I may add, gentlemen, without appearing egotistical, that this change in the toast brought me good fortune. I was able to say before the most honourable, the most highly qualified of your fellow-citizens of New York, those who weigh most in public estimation, as you

Translation of M. Spuller's speech, continued.

put it, what we owe you, what we owe you in the way of good examples, what we owe you in practical lessons, in every-day experience.

'The Minister for Foreign Affairs recalled the fact just now, with his customary eloquence, that you were the first country to establish a government founded on the principles of liberty and equality. You succeeded at once while we, whose philosophers, whose writers and whose thinkers promulgated all the principles that you have applied, have taken a hundred years to do the work you accomplished at the first onset.

'Why did you succeed so soon and so quickly? Because in your race, in your origin, in your methods of thought, in your early education you had what we lacked: the spirit of patience and perseverance, faith in the work to be accomplished, tenacity and resolution to bring this work to a happy end. (Bravo.)

'Gentlemen, you did well to employ those qualities, and we, too, began to prosper from the day we recognised the necessity of such resolution. We are now both Republics. We both have our difficulties, and those we are now going through are extreme; those that you will undergo are perhaps not less so, but you will have recourse to what forms the basis of your character and you will triumph over all your difficulties. We shall still have lessons to learn from you; we shall thus remain your debtors, not your creditors; but we do not complain of it. (Applause.)

'The two Republics are now in possession of the sovereignty of the people, of full liberty to write, and think and act. It is a considerable thing for a people to possess complete liberty of action as well as unchecked liberty of thought.

'You have over us an advantage which we envy you. It is that the idea of right is inseparable in your minds from the idea of duty; it is that you know that all liberty engenders responsibility; it is that at the same time that you are citizens, you are men. You owe this to your origin, to your original race, you owe it also to your education, which is not the same as ours: you are brought up in the open air of liberty, whereas we are scarcely commencing to breathe it. Wait awhile, gentlemen. The Republic has not

Translation of M. Spuller's speech, continued.

been established in France not to confer all the benefits she has promised. We have been living in a free state for only twenty-two years; when, like you, we have had a hundred and ten years of liberty, then, without rivalling you, I believe we shall be able to sustain a comparison. (Renewed applause.)

'You are preparing an Exhibition to celebrate the quadricentenary of the discovery of America. I have already had the honour, gentlemen—it was in 1889—of speaking to you on this great subject and of urging you not to miss that glorious date, but to make it notable in the annals of humanity. You owe much to us who have remained on the old continent. You owe us the possession of the magnificent domain where you live, happy and united in the bosom of the most astounding prosperity that the world has ever seen and known; you are indebted to old Europe; you have taken possession of the lands discovered by the genius and the faith of a great man, and you have installed yourselves in them, you have prospered and you have multiplied, you have enriched yourselves in a measure absolutely unknown hitherto; but you owe it to Europe to prove, and you are thoroughly capable of doing so, that you were worthy to take possession of those rich dominions.

'The first time that the idea of an Exhibition came to my mind, gentlemen, was when I was in your midst, and I told you what I thought about it. It seems to me, and I wish to repeat what I then said to you, that you have not so much to compete with old Europe as to show us that you are continuing it on the other side of the ocean, that you are continuing it with that strength, with that admirable energy with which you are endowed, and that the New World is really yours, because you display there more activity, more energy, and more influence. I asked you not to make, as we do here, poor little petty Exhibitions where the various products which are sent by the different states of little Europe are all assembled in one building. I asked you to prepare on your continent a really unrivalled Exhibition, a real World's Fair, to use the new expression; an Exhibition which should be useful to our ancient civilization, an

Translation of M. Spuller's speech, continued.

Exhibition offered us by those who possess the New World and who invite the Old World to come and see and meditate on it—(Applause)—and where you will certainly show us many marvels.

'Who would not admire the practical results you have obtained from science? Who would not be seized with astonishment, with stupefaction, and who would not glorify you for all you undertake in order to endow poor humanity with machines to deliver it from tyranny and ignorance? Who would not admit that you are really men of a new world, while contemplating all your manufactures, all your machines, all your inventions? However, it is not these things that we wish to see; what we want to see are the results you have obtained from the natural wealth which has been given you by the liberal hand of God. What have you done with all these treasures, and what do you intend to do with them, not only for the well-being of the human race, but for its grandeur, for its moral improvement? In what way do you intend to be the continuators of European civilization? Is that the object you have in view, and do you think that, after having established the most liberal institutions the world has ever known, you are also going to make of yourselves the most exalted, the most moral, the most learned and the happiest nation that the world has ever known? (Applause.)

'Gentlemen, you have been kind enough to applaud these remarks. I am sure they are of a nature to meet with your approval. I desire no other proof of this than the kind attention with which you have listened to me.

'I should like to add one word more. The hour for speech-making is past, and, as you can see by glancing at the list of speakers, I did not come with the intention of delivering a lecture. But I should like America, gentlemen, the free United States of America, to gain the greatest victory that a young nation can hope for; I should like old Europe, on returning home from the Exhibition, to come back penetrated with the idea that you are really the New World, not only by the date of discovery, but the world of the future, the type, the prototype of the societies which will rise up in peace, in liberty, in

Translation of M. Spuller's speech, continued.

labour and in honour—(Loud applause); for, gentlemen, you are able to do this, and being able to do it, you would not be Americans if you did not do it. You will be Americans, and we shall take singular pleasure in going to visit you and to congratulate you; we who belong to the New World, in thought, in pleasure and in aspirations, shall all be happy to salute in you the pioneers of a new humanity. I raise my glass to your success, which forecasts what will be one day that of the whole world.' (Much applause.)

French and American Friendships.

Toast to French and American friendships.

The Vice-Chairman now said:—

'Here I may be once more permitted to address you in English.

'The next regular toast is that of French and American Friendships, and I shall call upon a gallant soldier, a distinguished citizen of California, Colonel Stuart Taylor, to respond to this sentiment, for which his character and accomplishments peculiarly fit him. Colonel Stuart Taylor represents in effect the advanced guard of our country's civilization. Where formerly one expected to find the setting sun, one now finds the golden orb in all its splendour.' (Hearty applause.)

Colonel Stuart Taylor's Speech.

Colonel Taylor's Reply.

'Mr. Chairman, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and Gentlemen,

'At this late hour of the night, after we have been charmed by speeches of grace and eloquence from famous men of fair sweet France, and our beloved United States, I hesitate to inflict myself upon this distinguished company. What is there left for me to say? The occasion itself is an inspiration, but when one most craves it, how powerless is the tongue to utter thoughts born in the brain! If there be, however, a stimulus to speech, it is the happy marriage picture which greets our eyes wherever we look around this banquet hall, of the blended beauty of the tricoloured flags of

France and our country. Wedded over a century ago, shot-torn many a time, side by side on field and flood—they have never known divorce, and we thrill with memories of their fame. Yours, oh Frenchmen! has made glorious history from its birth. If it ever drooped, it rose again, brighter in its beauty, more daring in its defiance, until all lands and seas have known its power. If its splendour won worship for victories in war, and greatness in peace, it was for ever and ever made sacred and holy then when it shrouded the dust of your dear Lafayette! (Applause.)

The French flag.

'Ours, oh Americans! lit the darkness at the front over the Christian soldier who held in his hands a Nation's life, who dared the iron hail of many battles, and by the aid of the answered prayer that went up from the stillness of Valley Forge, made his little army a terror to his foes, and the admiration of the world! And when his work on earth was done, it, too, was for ever and for ever made sacred and holy then by shrouding the dust of our dear Washington!

The American flag.

'Brothers in arms, in heart, and in life, their two linked names wed and weld Frenchman to American anew to-night, inspire the hour, and prompt our speech. It is well sometimes for Americans, when they find themselves in the fair foreign lands, and are called together on occasions like this, to burn a little incense on the altar of their Country.

Lafayette and Washington.

'Assembled to-night to pay tribute of respect to one of the highest representatives from our United States, we meet as men of varying opinions and ideas, but with hearts filled with that love which spans like a great horizon all meaner passions—that love which makes men heroes in the twinkling of an eye—that grandest of all loves—love of Country!

Tribute to Mr. Reid.

'And I am linked hand in hand with you, Mr. Chairman, not as a partisan, but as a patriot, to do homage to Mr. Reid, Minister from our loved land to France. And as patriots, gentlemen, do we not rejoice to do honour to such a man? Do we not feel ourselves drawn closer to the great heart of the Great Republic whence we come, to know that all her interests have been grandly conserved by this full-statured man, of intellectual force, of wise discretion, of spotless honour, of steadfast courage, who has not only won leaves of

the laurel from his own Government, but chivalric praise from France? (Applause.)

The Vice-Presidency.

'It is whispered by cable that a nomination to higher honours awaits Mr. Reid when welcoming friends shall greet him in his home across the sea. They could crown no worthier man of his political faith, and I give him both my hands in an anticipatory and honest congratulation.

'If, in our Minister's career abroad, the successful journalist has been the successful diplomat, why, if he be invited to go up higher, should he not triumph as the successful statesman? —always provided the fates will his party's victory! It is a happy reflection to indulge, that Mr. Reid, aided so gracefully by his accomplished wife, whose noble character adorns American womanhood, has done much to knit France and our United States in closer bonds of amity and good-will.

'There may be petty jealousies and animosities among individuals and certain classes, arising from peculiar politico-economical or social conditions—that these do exist is unfortunately true—but they will ultimately fade away, like the mists of the morning, in the sunrise of wise progressive counsels and sober reflection. Men like our Minister here will make possible more and more the truth of the words of the toast to which I have had the prized honour of being invited to respond: "French and American Friendships."

France and America compared.

'And what more natural than an abiding friendship between these two great nations? There is a forceful resemblance between the characteristics of the two peoples. Both are ardent, impetuous, progressive, venturesome. Both are aggressive and courageous. Both are proud and sensitive, thank God, for it is your proud and sensitive men who scorn to wear dishonour's robes, as some nations have worn perfidy like a garment. Both are swift to resent, and swift to forgive. In days of auld lang-syne, when waves of trouble beat against our young Republic's barriers, was it not this fair sweet France, who like true knight put lance in rest for our sake, and sent ships and men to help us? Who was it that sent to us across the sea that giant statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which lifts its iron grace and strength at the gateway to our greatest city? It was the tired toilers of France,

who saved their little earnings, to give to us a matchless emblem of that precious liberty as they saw it from their humble homes, existing in our own loved land,—a burning torch in its strong right hand to lamp the nations of the earth to principles which breathed the spirit of individual and enduring freedom! What more natural then, than that these two intelligent, humane, and large-hearted peoples, should step with shoulder-touch in the march of a Christian civilization, rivals in a lofty progress, in science, in letters, in invention, in the arts, in all which tends to make a people truly happy and wholly great? (Applause.) *The Bartholdi Statue.*

'France and the United States! The United States and France! Sound these two great names trippingly on the tongue! They are allied as nations, by their old blended flags, always the same colours, the same hopes and aspirations! They are allied over and over again by the spirits of our loved and lost, which I believe do hover above this banquet-board to-night,—by the spirits of your chivalric Lafayette, oh Frenchmen! and of our illustrious Washington!

'And if ye listen ye will surely hear coming earthward the message from these two great souls as they lean from that golden bar which separates mortality from immortality, and watch the destinies of the two Republics:—

'"France and the United States,—whom the good God hath joined together let not the impious hands of men dare attempt to put asunder!"' (Much applause.)

The Chicago Exhibition.

General Read: 'The next regular toast is the Columbian Exposition. In response to this interesting subject, I have the pleasure to call upon the distinguished publicist, the able Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Henry Haynie.' (Applause.) *The World's Fair.*

Mr. Henry Haynie's Speech.

Mr. Henry Haynie spoke as follows:—

'The time has come to say, and most emphatically, that the Exposition will be a grand success. In the course of human

Chicago's greatness.

events it could not well be otherwise, for it is among the chief traits and characteristics of the Chicago people to be able to make an immense success of everything with which they have anything to do. The wigwam where Mr. Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency was the largest thing of the sort ever erected up to that time. The grain elevators of Chicago are the biggest storehouses ever known. Greater than all other fires was that of 1871; but from smoke and ashes those people built up the place again in less time than it took to tumble Troy down. Men are still living who helped to fell trees and drain swamps so as to secure land on which to start a settlement, at the mouth of the Chicago river, that has grown to be a city which is now one of the wonders of the world. It is that city that the peoples of the earth will next year cross seas and continents to reach, so as to do honour to American progress, and to the memory of Christopher Columbus. Have not you often noticed that babes are always the pride of every family? Well, compared in age with other large cities, Chicago is a mere infant; but it is the pertest, prettiest, most remarkable of all the towns and cities that Uncle Sam can boast of. When I knew it first it had a population of less than 80,000, and most all the houses were built of boards; now it has 1,200,000 inhabitants, and its stone and marble edifices, marvels of size and architecture, are more numerous than were its houses thirty years ago. Why, Chicago has a bank which last year showed more deposits than any other in the United States, and its Clearing House assorts nearly $20,000,000 in bank cheques every day. Nothing that foreigners can see in America will interest them so much as Chicago. (Applause.)

'And more remarkable than the city itself are its citizens. All of the States of the Union, all of the peoples of the world, are represented there. We of the colony in Paris can boast that Chicago's present Mayor was for years a student here in the Latin Quarter; and we may claim also, with all becoming respect, that the wife of one of Europe's foremost statesmen, and who honours us to-night with his presence, was born in Chicago. I repeat it, the World's Columbian Exposition will be a grand affair. Not more beautiful, may be, than the one

Mr. Hempstead Washburne.

Mme. Ribot.

we saw here in 1889, but mightier. It will be greater than the Paris Exposition in this, that from all countries where civilization reigns, official as well as private recognition will be given it. France—I am proud to say so—was the first of the nations to accept our Government's invitation to participate; but all the other nations, including old Egypt, mother of the world, are going over also. They will be warmly welcomed, and will be glad they went. Ample provisions have been made to accommodate any possible number of exhibitors, and there are enough hotels and boarding-houses in the place to feed and lodge all Europe. The work on the buildings goes on night and day, and when the time comes they will be ready. Never before were such buildings known for exhibition purposes. They are more immense in size than were those of the Champ de Mars. There is one so big that you could put the Gallery of Machines inside it, and there would be ample space between the two walls for hundreds of thousands of persons to circulate. The American Government is doing everything necessary to admit all exhibits without any trouble whatever. The transportation companies, by sea and on land, will do everything possible to aid exhibitors, and will carry their goods cheaply. In a word, all will be complete, and all will be most satisfactory; and in a little more than a year from now the Sciences, Literature, Arts, Commerce, and Industries of the whole earth will all be represented at the World's Columbian Exposition.' (Loud applause.)

The Exhibitions of 1889 and 1893 compared.

Letters of Regret.

The President of the Senate, M. Le Royer, in writing to General Meredith Read, expressed the very great pleasure which it would have given him to be present, and to associate himself with the proofs of sympathy which the American Colony were about to give to the Minister of the United States, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and added that he experienced the most lively regret in being unable, on account of a previous official engagement, to take part in an important function so entirely in harmony with his own personal sentiments.

M. Le Royer.

M. Floquet. M. Charles Floquet, Deputy and President of the Chamber of Deputies, wrote as follows to Mr. Harjes:—

'I would have been highly pleased to be present at the banquet to which you do me the honour of inviting me. I wished to testify my warm sympathy for the representative of the United States who is about to leave us. Unfortunately I have for the 24th inst. an engagement which I am forced to keep.'

M. Loubet. The President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, M. Loubet, expressed also to General Read the extreme regret he felt in being unable to attend the banquet and to take part in the entertainment in honour of Mr. Reid.

M. Rouvier. M. Maurice Rouvier, Deputy and Minister of Finance, expressed his 'great regret at not being able to accept the amiable invitation to the banquet to His Excellency the Hon. Whitelaw Reid.'

M. Roche. M. Jules Roche, Deputy and Minister of Commerce, who had at first accepted the invitation, wrote on the day of the banquet:—

'At the last moment I find myself absolutely prevented from attending; and I beg to present my deepest regrets and my sincerest regards.'

M. Ricard. M. Ricard, Deputy and Minister of Justice, prevented by a previous engagement from attending the banquet, sent his 'best thanks and the expression of his highest esteem.'

General Saussier. General Saussier, Military Governor of Paris, wrote:—

'Unfortunately a tour of inspection will prevent me from accepting your very polite invitation.'

M. de Blowitz. M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, wrote:—

'A previous engagement deprives me of the great pleasure of participating in the public farewell, which you so rightly offer to the sympathetic representative of America.'

Marquis de Rochambeau.

Writing to Mr. Harjes from the Château de Rochambeau, near Vendôme, where he was detained by important duties, the MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU said:

'I cannot tell you how sorry I am not to be with you. Please express to your dear Minister my deep regret, and assure him that we will never forget the kindness, grace, and talent with which he presided over the Legation during his too short stay among us. Please, also, present my best respects to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.'

Mr. Bennett.

Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT telegraphed as follows from Nice:—

'I have made it a rule never to serve on committees, accept or attend banquets. But as I have great admiration for Mr. Reid, you may add my name as a member of the General Committee.'

Comments of the Press.

Mr. Campbell Clarke's telegram.

'Mr. Whitelaw Reid has made himself extraordinarily popular in Paris during his far too short tenure of office, and everybody who had been brought into contact with him was anxious to be present in order to do him honour. The consequence of his popularity was that some hundred and seventy gentlemen sat down to the banquet, the fair sex being precluded from participating in the demonstration. Mr. Whitelaw Reid delivered the speech of the evening, being constantly interrupted by hearty applause.'—*Daily Telegraph*, London.

M. de Blowitz's telegram.

'I cannot miss this opportunity of testifying to the great success of Mr. Reid's mission. He has smoothed down difficulties and has gained esteem, by which his country has profited. He has been very hospitable, and has made all his guests at home. Seconded by Mrs. Reid, his efforts have led, first, to agreeable relations between the Government and himself, and, next, to improved relations between the two Governments. Mr. Reid, who was good enough to call journalists his "*confrères*," has proved that the intelligence of a journalist adapts itself with a special flexibility

and promptitude to all the positions intrusted to him. Knowing on his arrival but a few words of French, he speedily familiarized himself with the language so as to discuss with French statesmen the economic questions at issue. As humorously remarked by one of the speakers last night, he has been able, in spite of the fierce opposition of the breeders of the "petit cochon national," to effect the introduction of American pork, and only this morning [March 25th] he signed an extradition treaty, which will make America a less agreeable place of sojourn for French swindlers. His mission, in short, has been summed up thus by one of those who have watched his work:—"Mr. Whitelaw Reid, to the great advantage of his own country, and the great satisfaction of France, has combined the useful and the ornamental, inducing France to make concessions which would have been refused to a man less gracious and persuasive. He has added to the cleverness of the Americans the urbanity of the French."'—*Times*, London.

Editorial Comments of an English Provincial organ.

'The retiring Minister has been one of the most popular of envoys, and succeeded in ingratiating himself with every element of the so-called colony, which, like every other community, is apt to fall into coteries. He has also been in high favour with the French official world. The speeches delivered at the banquet testified amply to this popularity, which has been deservedly earned. Mr. Whitelaw Reid's speech was a fine display of after-dinner oratory, with just a touch of what our American cousins call spread-eagleism. It was only natural that he should call his country the finest and dearest in the world when speaking to an audience of a quarter of a thousand enthusiastic patriots of the Stars and Stripes.'—*Leeds Mercury.*

Mr. Theodore Stanton's Editorial.

'Last night was brought to a brilliant close the highly creditable diplomatic mission of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who leaves Paris to-day for New York amidst the praise and affectionate farewells of the French official world and of the American colony. Mr. Reid goes back with new honours to his former fields of labour and usefulness—to leadership in the great Republican Party, to the influential editorial chair

of the *Tribune* "founded by Horace Greeley," to his numerous social duties in the American metropolis, and doubtless to still higher stations in the public life of the United States. With much grace and cordiality, Mr. Reid thanked his friends, both French and American, for the many acts of kindness shown, during the past three years, to both him and Mrs. Reid, who, it should be said in passing, has acquitted herself of the delicate duties of her arduous position with the customary tact and charm of the American lady. But, apart from the leave-taking between the Minister and his fellow-countrymen, the predominant spirit of the banquet was the sympathetic renewal of the old friendship between France and the United States. This note was struck on Tuesday evening when Comte d'Assailly, great-grandson of Lafayette, invited Mr. and Mrs. Reid to his table, where were assembled all the descendants in Paris of Washington's great friend; and it was sounded again and re-echoed more than once last evening in the eloquent speeches of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Jules Simon, and the other French orators. So, Mr. Reid may now enjoy, besides his fresh diplomatic laurels, the additional satisfaction of returning to his native land conscious of having contributed another link to the golden chain which has bound together in amity for more than a hundred years the two great Republics of the World.'—*Galignani Messenger*, Paris.

Resolutions of Thanks.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held the day after the banquet, several resolutions offered by General Meredith Read, and seconded by Mr. Harjes, were unanimously passed, and ordered to be sent to General Brugère, Chief of the Military Household of the President of the Republic; to M. Poubelle, Prefect of the Seine; and to M. Lozé, Prefect of Police, declaring the respect and esteem in which they are held by the American Colony, and returning thanks for the many courtesies received at their hands.

General Brugère.
M. Poubelle.
M. Loze.

Oxford
HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY